THE MEREDITH EAGLE.

VOL. III. MEREDITH, N. H., MONDAY, JULY 24, 1882. NO. 115.

Meredith Eagle.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING BY

C. H. KIMBALL,

Publisher.

☞P. O. Address, Plymouth, N. H.

MRS. J. H. LADD,

Dress and Cloakmaker,

124 Main, opp, Mill Street,

LACONIA, N. H. e

TEBBETT'S

Photograph Rooms.

New and varied back ground scenery.

The best work at reasonable figures.

Copying and enlarging a specialty.

67 MAIN ST., [e] LACONIA, N. H.

J. HENRY STORY & CO.,

DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, and in fact every thing usually found at a first-class apothecary store.

99 MAIN ST., [e] LACONIA, N. H

F. P. STEWART,

(Late J. S. Howe.)

Livery Stable,

Cor. Water and Pleasant Street,

LACONIA, N. H. e

J. F. DURHAM,

Auction & Commission Merchant.

Second-hand Furniture a specialty, for which I pay cash, or take in exchange for goods or work. The Celebrated

Harwood Chair Seating. e

LACONIA, N. H.

M. M. ROBINSON,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles and Fancy Goods. Repairing a Specialty.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H. e

Millinery.

Having completed our purchases from the latest importations in the New York Market, we can now supply as cheap as any establishment everything in the line of

Flowers, Hats, Bonnets and Ribbons

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Good Assortment of Hair Goods.

All new and well selected.

Mrs. S. F. EVERETT,

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USE

Soluble Pacific Guano

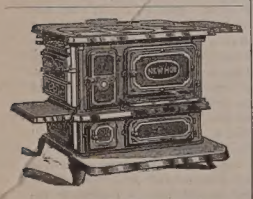
A FIRST RATE FERTILIZER.

For Corn, Potatoes, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and all kinds of Vegetables and Flowers, and an excellent top dressing for Grass-land. Please try it, and satisfy yourselves.

For Sale by

DANIEL NORRIS, AGENT,

April 27, 1882. 3me



Special Bargains

IN

STOVES, RANGES,

FURNACES,

Tin, Glass, Britannia, Wooden and Hollow Wares, Table Cutlery, And

Kitchen Furnishing Goods

OF ALL KINDS.

Tin Roofing and Jobbing a Specialty.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

"NEW HUB"

Stoves and Ranges,

The best in the World.

J. A. MITCHELL,

111 Main St.

etf LACONIA, N. H.

CATARRH DIRECTIONS.

Insert with little finger a particle into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the diseased membrane.

CREAM BALM

causes healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

HAY-FEVER Great relief realized by a few applications

A thorough treatment cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c.

Unequaled for colds in the head.

Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of price will mail a package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

Ely's Cream Balm HAS COMPLETELY CURED ME of Catarrh, of which I have been afflicted over ten years, after trying almost every remedy recommended, none having proved so effective and thorough. S. J. AIKEN, Wholesale Dealer in Boots and Shoes, 149 Federal St. Boston, Mass.

ELYS' CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

Messrs. Bartlett and Smith have Summer boarders are filling up the house of Newton Plummer.

The farmers are very busy getting in the hay.

Mr. Whiting is doing good business as a blacksmith.

Rev. J. Lathrop and wife have recently been in town.

Dr. J. A. Samborn of Plymouth was in town the 17th.

Ellie Roberts recently made a short visit here, from Boston where she is engaged in a doctor's office.

completed their work on the Sheafe house in Centre Harbor, and will begin immediately for Mr. Marcus.

Mrs. Dr. George Sanborn's brother of Boston has recently been visiting the doctor's people.

W. B. Reynolds has painted the new hose house tower in an attractive style.

Byron Clough is making changes inside of his house, recently purchased of William Cilley.

Fred Hodgdon of Haverhill, Mass., has been visiting his parents in town

The potato bugs are well established in business and are rushing their forces day and night.

J. I. Prescott and wife and T. L. Wadleigh are rusticating at Old Orchard.

A. V. Pendexter is having his residence painted. John Easter is drawing the brush.

J. T. Sturtevant has been laying a platform at the entrance to the Town Hall and Miss Osgood's store.

Mrs. C. R. Swain has been suffering severely with an attack of lung trouble.

Mr. Cate, who now has charge of the post office, is putting in a good supply of goods for trade.

Miss Maggie Hardy has been seriously ill with neuralgia of the heart, but at last accounts was improving.

Fred Blake is making preparations to commence work on the residence of S. F. Estes, and the lumber will be drawn at once.

A little son of Oliver Woodman was considerably injured recently while playing on the hose tower, by falling from one staging to another.

S. M. Estes is breaking the ground on Main street for a residence. The mason work will be done by J. D. Bartlett.

Mrs. B. C. Tuttle has a species of cactus plant which was started by her one year before her marriage,—nearly fifty years ago.

W. E. S. Foss has charge of Bartlett's drug store, owing to the sickness of Mr. Wiggin and the absence of Dr. Bartlett.

Willie Collins was severely injured about the head recently by accidentally falling from one rock to another while bathing.

Miss Lillian A. Sanborn, whose name was accidentally left off the Roll of Honor, deserves especial mention, both as regards deportment and punctuality.

Moses Marshall and family are living once more at the Centre. He has a very fine span of horses with which he is drawing wood to Laconia.

Our wharf is rapidly approaching a dilapidated condition. In some places the timbers are entirely rotted off and it would be quite difficult for one of the large steamers to make a landing.

George Bean had a narrow escape recently from what might have been a serious accident, by his horse becoming badly frightened and running away with a load of axes. He was badly shaken up, but nothing serous.

Mr. C. F. Nichols, of Bristol, will remove to this place about August 1st, and will enter into partnership with J. A. Lang, his father-in-law, in the manufacture of piano cases. F. H. Cram, the former partner, will have charge of the lower room.

GREAT MARK DOWN—As I am intending making a change in my business, all goods in my line will be marked down to less than cost Please call and examine for yourselves Mrs M A Farnham, Rooms over Express office July21jesa3t

J. U. FARNHAM,

MABLE WORKER

And Dealer in

MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES, MANTLES MARBLE SHELVES, &c.

OPP. TOWN HALL, - PLYMOUTH, N. H.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN, SUCH AS TETTERS, PIMPLES, SORES, BLOTCHES, RASH, ERISIPELAS, RINGWORM, BARBERS' ITCH, REDNESS OF NOSE AND FACE, BURNS, CUTS AND SCALDS.
HUMOR
OF THE SKIN CAN RESIST THE SOOTHING AND HEALING POWER OF SWAYNES' OINTMENT.
ON ACCOUNT OF ALL LAYING THE INTENSE ITCHING AND INSURING SWEET REPOSE, IT IS KNOWN AS THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES.
DR. SWAINE & SON, PHILA.
Swaynes Ointment
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ASHLAND.

George Hoyt is quite feeble.

Blue berries are selling at 12c.

The boys are happy for they have a foot ball.

Anna Deane has had her house painted by Ham.

C. H. Heath is at Plymouth at work brick laying.

Thirty trains daily pass over the B., C. & M. railroad.

N. H. Leavitt of Newmarket has been in town selling wagons.

James F. Huckins is going to have his house and barn slated.

Nathan H. Thompson, of Burlington, Vt, has been in town this week.

Supt. Brethwick of the Ashland mills is laid up with rheumatism.

The bank wall on the new high way is rapidly progressing.

There is an unusual number of city boarders in town.

The new uniforms for the band are expected to arrive this week.

Cotton has had his new barn painted.

Parties wishing to advertise in the locals can do so at half a cent a word.

An elegant lot of ready made wrappers, &c, at Rebecca Deane's this week, all new.

Nearly all the new houses that have been built this summer are almost completed.

Aaron Gordon has improved the looks of his house by having his blinds painted.

Rev. Q. H. Shinn will preach in Town Hall, to-morrow, at 2 p. m. Subject: "Mammon Worship."

Mrs. James F. Briggs, wife of Representative Briggs, of Manchester, is visiting at George Hoyt's.

Ambrose Scribner has sold his old bleacher to parties in Philadelphia, and has taken it to the depot.

The report has reached us that Mrs. Ashworth's cat has run mad, but we wont vouch as to the truth of the report.

Harry Peaverly has so far recovered from the effects of ivy poison as to be able to attend to his work in the mill.

We recommend Rebecca Deane's for the best St. Louis flour, $7.80 per barrel; fruit jars, 1-2 gallon, $1 69 per dozen.

No one should fail to see the drama entitled "Among the Breakers," at the Town Hall next Thursday evening. Popular prices prevail.

A Powerful Contrast.

When the soldiers of the dark ages were attacked with tetter they could do naught but suffer. Medical science had not yet developed a cure. This labor of love and humane duty was left for Dr. Swayne, whose Ointment for skin diseases is as infallible in its results, as was the inspiring potency of Patrick Henry's memorable words, "Give me liberty or give me death." jesa taug1

The Installation of the officers of the Ladies' Relief Corps took place Friday evening. A more extended account of it will be given in next week's issue.

A Lesson in Equestrianism.

Horseback riding as an art and as a beneficial exercise is one of the most judicious habits that one could cultivate. While it affords the equestrian every opportunity for the cultivation of graceful posing, it comprises all the healthful elements of the most invigorating pleasures. Like all else in this world, however, if indulged in immoderately, the results are extremely painful and oft times dangerous. Galled limbs and piles that itch intensely, particularly after getting warm in bed, are not unfrequently the outcome of excessive exercise in the saddle. In such cases, however, the evil can be thoroughly eradicated by applying Swayne's Ointment, which as a curer of piles, itching or otherwise, has no equal. jesa taug1

The Ashland Brass Band will give a promenade concert at the Town Hall, next Tuesday evening, July 25th. The band will appear in their uniforms for the first time. Let there be a good lot out, for the money will be used to buy their drum major a uniform. Admission only 10 cents.

Colorado Excursions.

Colorado Round Trip Tourist Tickets at greatly reduced rates, via C., B. & Q. R. R., new Chicago and Denver Through Line, good during summer months and National Mining and Industrial Exposition in September, are now on sale and full particulars as to trains and rates can be obtained from any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Canada. jesa-8t-june8

A CARD.—A. E. Porter and the relatives of Mrs. Porter, who were with her during her last sickness, desire to express their heartfelt thanks to the friends and neighbors who kindly furnished so many choice delicacies and flowers which were so pleasing to and appreciated by the deceased. Also, for their sympathy and assistance during the last sad rites.

Widely known and extensively used is the verdict on Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator as a cure for heart disease. Its sales are from Nova Scotia to California, and many are the testimonials received of the good it does. Pamphlet free of F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. For sale by all druggists. jesa taug1

As Mrs Warren Heath and a lady stopping at her house were riding out Wednesday afternoon, towards Plymouth, the rein got caught in some part of the harness and in trying to get it into its place the horse turned around and threw them out. The horse went on towards P—, but was caught at Glove Hollow by Brewster Coburn who returned the team to this place. Mrs. Heath sprained her ankle very badly while the other lady alighted all right without any injury. The wagon was damaged some and the horse received a few scratches.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, influenza, consumptions and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. 50c and $1 a bottle. fe-1y-mar1

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

G. Morton, Lowell; T. E. Prescott, Laconia; R. F. Willey, Boston; J. L. Coverly and wife, Boston; Eli. Leavitt, Concord; F. P. Carey, Meredith; E. H. Warren, Worcester; O. Bottman, Boston; D. Densmore, wife and daughter, West Topham, Vt.; E. L. Densmore and wife, West Brookfield, Vt.; F. F. Lord, Boston; A. A. Moon and wife, Boston; R. M. Porter, Canna Chocorua; J. H. Seymour, New York; E. S. Cram, Laconia; E. A. Moore, W. Chelmsford, Mass.; H. L. Rogers, Plymouth; E. R. Mitchell, Plymouth; D. W. Davis, New Hampton; T. E. Prescott, Laconia; G. E. Porter, Boston; H. W. Bordeau, Lowell; T. E. Abel, Bridgewater.

We have received an 8 page copy of recent date, of the enterprising "Free Press" of Mankato, Minn. This special number is something over twice the size of the paper, and contains a description of the Indian massacre in that vicinity in August, 1862, with a large picture of the hanging on one gallows of 38 of the savages who participated in it. The wonderful advantages of that city and the surrounding country, are described in detail, with illustrations, the object being to hasten its farther settlement and development. Copies sent free.

Those who have visited Gove's establishment in Laconia, know full well what the word stock means, and when he says he has marked down to prices such as his advertisement exhibits, it means a terrible slaughter. Just how long the rumor will last no one can tell, but those who go at once will find such bargains in high standard silver ware, gold and silver watches, diamond rings and jewelry of every description, that the expense of time and car fare will fall into insignificance. We have seen goods purchased there recently and can assert that the quality of goods for prices paid is perfectly astonishing.

Have received from S. C. & L. A. Gould two practical printers of Manchester, N. H. the first number, that for the present month, of Miscellaneous, Literary, Scientific, and Historical Notes, Queries and Answers, for Teachers, Pupils and Professional Men N. B. Webster, of Norfolk, Va., a learned gentleman is the editor, and the price is only $1.00 for the year's issue of 10 numbers of 16 pages each. An edition of 7,000 copies has been sent out to those most likely to be interested in it. The first number gives a very favorable impression, as it is filled to overflowing with short, compact and important facts, that can only be gleaned by great research. A novel and very convenient feature is the leaving of blank spaces opposite the queries so that the location of the answers can be readily indicated by pen or pencil

UNION MUTUAL LIFE

WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE

IN THE

UNION MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

BECAUSE.

It is an Old Company.

It is a Popular Company.

It has the endorsement of the highest Insurance authorities and the most prominent business and professional men.

Its Policies issued after November 15, 1881, are incontestible after three years from the date of the Policies for any causes except fraud or misstatement of age.

Its Accelerated Endowments provide that whenever the reserve upon the policy and the dividend additions thereto, amount to the sum insured, the policy becomes payable at once as a matured endowment.

It is the only Company that issues Policies giving the benefits of the Maine Non Forfeiture Law and specifying in definite terms by its policy contract that there can be no forfeiture of insurance, by non payment of premium, after three annual premiums have been paid, until the value provided for is exhausted in extended Insurance.

It pays its death losses promptly upon their approval by the loss committee without waiting the customary ninety days and without rebate of interest.

Matthew H. Calvert, Gen. Agt., Plymouth N. H.

esa tf apr29

WILL CERTAINLY CURE

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and every Affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including Consumption. Sold by all Druggists.

Ladies, Save Your Hair Combings.

It will pay you. How? Send to the subscrib er and have them made into a

NICE SWITCH.

Combings as prepared by us by a New Patent Process and made up with roots all one way, are fully equal to the best cut hair.

Price for preparing and making up 50 cts. per ounce.

All kinds of Hairwork made to order on short notice and guaranteed to match a sample of hair sent us, every time, as we give our personal attention to this department of our business.

C. W. WADLEIGH,

136 North Main St., opp. Post Office. CONCORD, N. H.

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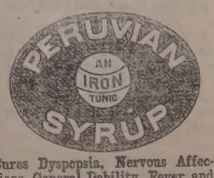

Cures Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Paralysis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Dropsy, Humors, Female Complaints, Liver Complaint, Remittent Fever, and all diseases originating in a bad State of the Blood, or accompanied by Debility or a low State of the System.

☞Go to

Smith, Lougee Bros. & Co.,

LACONIA,

—FOR—

Ready-Made Clothing!

☞Go to

SMITH, LOUGEE BROS. & CO., LACONIA,

—FOR—

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS!

☞Go to

SMITH, LOUGEE BROS. & CO., LACONIA,

—FOR—

Colored and Black Dress Goods!

With Trimmings of every description to match.

Smith, Lougee Bros. & Co.'s prices on Sun Shades, Fans, Hosiery, Neck Wear, &c., &c., will be found the lowest.

Great Display of Carpets and Rugs in

Smith, Lougee Bros. & Co.'s

CARPET ROOMS.

Great Sale of Housekeeping Goods.

etf june 23

STOVES AND RANGES

"MAGEE STANDARD" RANGES.

"WESTMINTER PARLORS."

Nickle plated, base burner and oven attached.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF LAMPS AND KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS in New Hampshire.

R. C. DANFORTH & CO.,

12 North Main Street, CONCORD. N. H. enov113tf

WHITTEMORE & REED,

Dealers in Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES.

No efforts spared to secure and maintain

The Choicest Stock in the City.

We keep as Fine a Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries as any house north of Boston.

Hotel Proprietors and Boarding House Keepers will find it worth while to call and see us.

FLOUR AND TEAS A SPECIALTY.

☞All the finest lines of Imported Goods from England and France, including CROSS & BLACKWELL'S well known Delicacies & Staple Goods. Don't send to Boston when you can obtain the same goods from us, at Lower Rates.

38 North Main St., opp. Warren. [mar2 6mjesa] CONCORD, N H.

T. W. & J. H. STEWART,

Merchant Tailors.

—A Splendid Assortment of New Goods for—

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Don't fail to visit us and see what we can do both with Quality, Style and Prices.

☞ Samples sent on application.

umford Block, Opposite City Clock. [joct21 1y] CONCORD, N. H.

Furniture and Upholstery.

Since purchasing the Aldrich Furniture Establishment, we have spen three months in refitting the ware-rooms and replenishing the stock, and now have what we believe to be not only the most attractive store, but the most complete stock of fine goods in the State, consisting of

Black Walnut and Ash chamber furniture, painted and ornamented sets, parlor furniture, upholstery goods, furniture coverings, curtain poles, bedding, &c., &c.

The new stock has been selected with great care regarding quality of workmanship and attractiveness of patterns and designs. We believe that our acquaintance with the business, and experience in the manufacture of furniture, enables us to obtain goods of sterling merit, for cash at lowest costs. It will be our constant effort to offer the best goods at lowest prices, and always to serve patrons promptly and faithfully. At the head of our Custom Upholstery Department we have a skillful workman of extensive experience, from one of the largest upholstery and drapery establishments in Boston. We make a specialty of

—REPAIRING and UPHOLSTERING—

old Furniture, and guarantee satisfaction in every particular. Inviting all to visit our store, for the examination of Goods and Quotation of Prices, we remain, Yours very respectfully,

Higgins & Patten,

(Successors to H. H. ALDRICH.)

122 North Main St., opp. State House, CONCORD, N. H.

je-a June20 6m

A TERRIBLE DISASTER

ON PRICES AT

GOVE'S

Laconia, N. H.,

For a limited time only,

ROGERS' BEST No. 12 SILVER KNIVES

—AT—

$2.90 PER DOZEN.

Former price, $6.50.

☞Being desirous of closing out my immense stock of goods, from an eyeglass at 10 cents to a gold watch at 200 dollars, everything will be marked down in the same reckless manner, regardless of sacrifices. jesa july13 4t

GRAND

MARK DOWN

SALE

—OF—

Gents' Fine Ready-Made Clothing

—AT—

A. B. SANBORN'S,

36 MAIN ST., Opposite Warren St., CONCORD.

Desirous of reducing our stock, we shall offer our customers, on Monday, June 19, 1882:

A Full Line of Gents' All-Wool Suits at $8.00.
former price, $11.00.

A Full Line of All-Wool Suits at $10.00,
former price, $12.50.

A Full Line of All-Wool Suits at $12.50,
former price, $15.00.

☞A few more of those All-Wool Indigo Blue Suits left, $8.00.

☞A full line of Boys' Suits, at $1.00, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50; former prices from $5.00 to 7.00.

The largest stock of Gents' and Youths' Fine Fur, Straw and Manilla Hats to be found in the State, at reduced prices.

Gentlemen's Fine Furnishings of every description at reduced prices.

Mexican Hammocks, the best known in the world, white or colored, full size and full weight, at $1.50.

Many other goods, which we have no space to mention, at equally low prices. Do not fail to examine this stock before making your selections.

A. B. SANBORN,

39 MAIN STREET, (jenov-1y) CONCORD, N. H.

SICK DYSPEPTIC OR BILIOUS **HEADACHE** CURED IN 20 MINUTES BY VIA-SANO

A Medicine recently discovered and used by an eminent physician with wonderful success. All druggists and country stores have it or will get it for you. Also a sure cure for INDIGESTION, Costiveness and Biliousness. Only 50 cts. Trial Bottles, 25 cts. HOME MEDICINE CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA

Fashion.

Magnolia white is a charming tint for the rich silks and satins of evening dresses.

Large foulard fans used instead of parasols and matching the costume are the latest Parisian novelty.

The striped cadet blue ginghams, with plaitings showing the darkest stripe on top of each pleat, are pretty for morning dresses in the country.

The princesse pelisse, a long overgarment of India pongee is useful as a traveling cloak. It is bordered with a chicoree ruche.

The sash panier terminating behind with a long looped bow is more popular than the festooned drapery that curves upward in the front.

A gray linen dress with sweet peas painted upon it, with the same flowers on hat and parasol, was the toilet worn by a French Marquise at the Grand Prix.

Ivory white surah dresses for summer evening parties have the skirt covered with flounces of Venetian embroidery, imitating the designs of old point lace.

Lace mitts reappear. Black mitts for ladies and dark red for children are most fashionable. The Marguerite mitts of closely woven silk are most serviceable.

The Derby costume is the new English dress for ladies. It is made of dark blue muslin with a white pique or linen vest, and a masculine blue jacket fastened by a single button at the throat.

A new bow for the garniture of dresses has three colors of ribbon in it, such as blue, red, and bronze when dark shades are used, while for lighter bows tilleul green, and sky blue are combined.

The new colored veils of chenille dotted tulle add a gay touch to the costume, but they require the flowers or feather garniture of the small bonnet and are not becoming to the face in warm weather.

Light-colored grenadine dresses are again in fashion for midsummer. Turquoise blue, Nile green, and lavender shades are chosen for young ladies. They are trimmed with silk laces, and worn with many natural flowers.

An elegant dress for a brunette is made of copper-red tulle over faille of the same shade, with a border and panels of darker red roses clustered together without foliage. Another also for a brunette is of yellow satin with a lace overdress and cordons of yellow roses with foliage of dark-brown leaves.

The design for a pretty fan, for which a prize was awarded to a young Japanese artist, shows four different views, representing the foliage of the different seasons. Held in one way the fresh green leaves of spring are seen; another view of this side shows the rosy blush of summer blossoms. On the opposite side are drifting red autumn leaves, while in another view there is seen a lone bird on a bare bough amid the falling snow.

The Extermination of Salmon.

The destruction of fish seems to be going on in a terrible way, both up in Oregon and at Lake Tahoe, as the following two items will show: The first item notes that a gentleman, who came down from the Cascades lately, states that one of the fish wheels there caught 4100 salmon in 24 hours. The fish appear to be running in vast numbers, as he saw a man with a dip-net catch 78 at the head of an eddy in less than an hour. He caught three at one scoop. The fish, in making passage of the cataract, are compelled to keep close to the shore, and so are readily captured. A law must be passed by the next Legislature to put a stop to this wholesale destruction of salmon. The second item from the Reno *Gazette* states "that 1200 pounds of Tahoe trout were shipped below by express one night. Of this amount H. D. Burton caught 400 pounds. For the past two weeks an average of 1000 pounds has been shipped through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express at this place daily. There is littlecredit in catching trout at Tahoe at present. Women and babes and sucklings are catching their strings of from 40 to 80 trout in the space of from one to three hours."

Boys Will Be Boys.

An *Exchange* says: A boy will tramp 247 miles in one day on a rabbit hunt and be limber in the evening; when, if you ask him to go across the street and borrow Jones' 2-inch augur, he will be as stiff as a meat-block. Of course, he will. And he will go swimming all day and stay in the water three hours at a time and splash and dive and paddle and puff, and next morning he will feel that an unmeasured insult has been offered him when he is told by his mother to wash his face carefully, so as not to leave the score of the ebb and flow so plain to be seen under the gills. And he'll wander around a dry creek bed all the afternoon piling up a pebble fort and nearly die off when his big sister wants him to please pick up a basket of chips for the parlor stove. And he'll spend the biggest part of the day trying to corner a stray mule or a bald-backed horse for a ride, and feel that all life's charms have fled when it comes time to drive the cows home. And he'll turn a ten-acre lot upside down for ten inches of angle-worms, and wish for the voiceless tomb when the garden demands his attention. But all the same, when you want a friend who will stand by you and sympathize with you and be true to you in all kinds of weather, enlist one of those same boys.

A Japanese laborer lives in a house of not more than four rooms; one for eating, sleeping, and sitting; one for cooking, one for bathing, and one to spare. He never wears boots or brings mud into the house. He and his family sit on the floor when they eat and take their meals at a low table. The floor of their dining and sitting-room is covered with soft mats, upon which at night cotton comforters are spread to sleep under. Such a house can be built and furnished for $100, and though cheap and small, is comfortable. The bath, found in almost all laborer's houses, is in daily use.

Poetic Gems.

The Leaf in the Book.

An ancient lady is my aunt,
A little old book has she,
A faded leaf in the old book lies,
Withered as leaf can be.

The hands are withered that plucked it once
For her on a day in spring;
What alls her now, the poor old soul,
That she weeps when she sees the thing?

Many persons depreciate in others the excellencies of character which they do not possess themselves. This shows a mean spirit of envy and jealousy, and betrays the littleness of their minds. Such a spirit should not be indulged for a moment.

To the Dead.

A PARAPHRASE.

Gone art thou? gone, and the light of day
Still shining, is my hair not touched with gray?
But evening draweth nigh, I pass the door,
And see thee walking on the dim-lit shore.

Gone art thou? gone, and weary on the brink
Of Lethe waiting there; O, do not drink,
Drink not, forget not, wait a little while,
I shall be with thee; we again may smile.

You may have noticed that all evening shadows point to the east where the dawn will appear. So every shadow made by the descending sun of earthly prosperity points with sure prophecy to the better hopes which are kindled by the glowing promises of God.

A Bientot.

Farewell, bright-dawns and perfume laden airs,
Faint with the breath of roses newly blown
Warm slumbrous noons, when sleep our haunting cares,
Long summer days and nights, too swiftly flown.

With sighs and and regrets we saw you go;
Why did you leave us, who had loved you so?
'Neath sapphire skies, and starry hedgerows sweet
Laced with gold threads of gossamer, we went,
Wild summer blooms beneath our wandering feet,
And Summer in our hearts; our love intent.

"I will return," you said, "when roses blow,"
That time we said "good-bye," a year ago.
But I alone have seen them bloom and die,
While you have passed beyond these shadows here
Into the light. I'll follow bye-and-bye.
Meantime I wait, and cold the roses dear,
And summer sacred for the love I bear;
Until we meet again, some day, somewhere.

Impoliteness is derived from just two sources—indifference to the divine, and contempt for the human.

Pious Gems.

Our busy hands from evil stay;
Lord! help us still to tasks divine—
Still keep us in the heavenly way.

Earthly joy can take but a bat-like flight, always checked, always limited, in dusk and darkness. But the love of Christ breaks through the vaulting, and leads us up into the free sky above, expanding to the very throne of Jehovah, and drawing us "still upward" to the infinite heights of glory.

Make channels for the streams of love,
Where they may broadly run;
And love hath overflowing streams
To fill them every one.
But if at any time we cease
Such channels to provide,
The very founts of love for us
Will soon be parched and dried.

I thought that the course of the pilgrim to heaven
Would be bright as the sun and as glad as the morn:
Soon show'dst me the path,—it was dark and uneven,
All rugged with rocks and all tangled with thorns.

O most grateful burden, which comforts them that carry it! The burdens of earthly masters gradually wear out the strength of those who carry them; but the burden of Christ assists the bearers of it, because we carry not grace, but grace us.

Our field is the world; whether sowing or reaping,
Or gleaning the handfuls that others have passed,
Or waiting the growth of the seed that with weeping
On rocky and desolate plains we have cast;
Yet each for his toiling and each for his mourning,
Shall sometime rejoice when the harvest is won,
And know, in the flush of eternity's morning
That the toil, the reward, and the glory are one.

Orange Insects.

When a dish of oranges is seen on the table for dessert, the fact is hardly realized that in all probability their surface as the habitat of an insect of the Coccus family. This tiny creature is found on the orange skin in every stage of transformation, from the egg to the perfect insect, during the winter months, instead of remaining dormant in the cold weather, as is the case with most of the insect tribe. It would hardly be possible to find a St. Michael's or Tangerine orange that had not hundreds of these little creatures in various stages of development on its surface. Lemons, too, are frequently covered. Upon inspection, the skin of an orange will be found to be dotted over with brownish scarlet spots of various sizes. These specks can be easily removed by a needle; and when under a microscope, an interesting scene is presented, consisting of a large number of eggs, which are oval white bodies, standing on end, like little bags of flour, some of the inhabitants of which may very probably be seen in process of emerging from the opened end of the egg. The female insect upon leaving the egg has six legs, two long hair-like appendages and no wings; it thrusts a sucker into the orange in order to obtain nourishment and never moves again, passing through the various stages of development until it lays its eggs and dies. In the case of the male insect, the chrysalis after a short period opens and the insect flies off. The male is supplied with wings twice the length of its body, and each of the legs has a hook-like projection. It has four eyes and two antennæ, and is so tiny that it cannot be seen when flying.

From some parts of Spain oranges come to us having their rind covered with a cocoon of quite a different type. The surface of oranges, indeed, affords the possessor of a microscope an infinite amount of interest and amusement.

We see by the San Antonio papers that the butchers have raised a Club. If their tenderloin stakes are as tough as they used to be they might use the Club to advantage on them.

What Is Glucose?

Glucose is the sugar of the future. Oppose it as you will, it is daily increasing in importance and in the number of its uses. In climates where the sugar-cane will not grow and in countries where the sugar-beet cannot be cultivated with profit, there is a wild field for glucose. Wherever corn grain, or potatoes thrive, there glucose factories will flourish. Glucose differs as much from cane sugar as tallow from lard, or butter from oleomargarine. Both kinds of sugar are sweet, although in a very different degree, and for many purposes one can be substituted for the other without the consumer being aware of the fact.

The manufacturers limit the term "glucose" to the thick syrup which neither solidifies nor crystallizes on long standing. The same substance in a solid state is called "grape sugar," but there is no chemical difference between the two. The name "grape sugar" owes its origin to the fact that a kind of sugar found in grapes and other sweet fruits has the same chemical composition as that made from starch by methods that we shall presently describe. This real grape sugar is often seen as an incrustation on raisins and figs. Honey also contains grape sugar, and it was there it was first discovered by Lowitz in 1702.

Glucose can be made from any of the carbo-hydrates, starch, dextrine, cellulose, etc., but is generally prepared from starch. In this country cornstarch is used, while abroad potato starch is preferred because it is cheaper.

The uses of glucose are very numerous, although it is seldom sold to the public under its real name; but under the ideas of "golden honey;" and even as Vermont maple syrup, its sale is very extensive. It is largely employed by confectioners for making candies, by wine dealers for strengthening wine, by brewers to add body to their beer. Most of the sugars and table syrups contain glucose. Of seventeen samples tested by the Michigan Board of Health, fifteen contained glucose. Of twenty samples analyzed in Chicago, only one was unadulterated. Of samples obtained from all the leading sugar dealers in Buffalo, only one was found pure.

We do not believe that pure glucose in an injurious substance when properly made, but to sell it under the name of cane sugar, when it is but one-third as sweet, is a fraud; and to charge the price of cane sugar, when it costs but three cents a pound to make it, is a swindle. That it pays to make it is evident from the fact that there are more than twenty glucose factories in this country turning out over one million pounds per day of grape sugar and glucose.

A Little Humor.

Bakers are the most persistent loafers in the world.

A great *modiste* issued the following directions for wearing a new style of head gear: "With this bonnet the mouth is worn slightly open."

"Do you pretend to have as good a judgment as I have?" exclaimed an enraged wife to her husband. "Well, no," he replied slowly, "our choice of partners for life shows that my judgment is not to be compared with yours."

In an editor's room in Fleet street, London, a skull is nailed up against one of the desks. Underneath is written in large letter's "This is Smith, who did not like an article about himself, and was rash enough to say so."

Dr. Gunther says there are seven thousand species of fish now known to men of science. When a man sits on the river-bank half a day, watching a cork idly floating on the stream, and comes home with a sunburned nose and not a single specimen of these seven thousand species, he is inclined to think that Dr. Gunther has made a mistake of several thousand.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Ellis related at a recent club meeting in Boston a number of anecdotes about Dr. Chapin. Once when Dr. Chapin was dining at a hotel, he was served with what was called barley soup on the bill of fare. "This is not barley soup," said he to the waiter: "it is *barely* soup." He once asked his daughter, who was also a pronounced brunette and very small. "Marion, why are you like a certain Boston book-publishing house?" "I give it up, father," said she, "Because you are little and brown," was the answer.

Old Maggie Dee had fully her own share of Scottish prudence and economy. One bonnet had served her turn for upward of a dozen years, and some ladies who lived in her neighborhood, in offering to make and present her with a new one, asked whether she would prefer silk or straw as material. "Weel, my leddies," said Maggie, after careful deliberation, "since you insist on gi'en me a bannet, I think I'll take a straw ane. It will maybe be a mouthfu' to the coo when I'm through wi't."

The Summer Solstice.

On the 21st of June, at 8 o'clock in the morning, according to *The Scientific American*, the sun enters the sign Cancer and inaugurates the great physical epoch known as the summer solstice. He has reached his extreme northern declination of twenty-three and a half degrees, and just grazing the tropic of Cancer, pauses for a few days in his course before turning his steps from our northern clime. It would seem as if our hottest days should occur about the 21st of June, when the sun's perpendicular rays fall upon this portion of the globe. But such is not the case. As midsummer approaches the quantity of heat received from the sun during the day is greater than the quantity of heat lost during the night, and there is therefore an increase of heat each day. The daily increase reaches its maximum at the summer solstice. But the heat garnered up by the process causes an accession of heat each day until the heat lost during the night is just equal to that received during the day. This happens sometime in July or August. Our hottest weather for this reason occurs some time after the summer solstice, just as the hottest part of the day is sometimes after midday, and the coldest part of the night toward morning.

Liquid Ozone.

Messrs. Chappuis & Hautefeuille, by a modification of M. Cailletet's experiments, have lately succeeded in obtaining ozone in the form of liquid drops of a dark indigo blue color. They compressed a mixture of oxygen and ozone to about 125 atmospheres in M. Cailletet's well-known apparatus, the tube of which terminated in a strong capillary tube, bent downward, the descending branch of the latter being cooled by a jet of liquid ethylene to a temperature probably below—100°C. In this process a distinct blue color is produced in the cooled part of the tube (probably due to mixed liquid—ozone and oxygen). On releasing the pressure this color instantly disappears, but a drop of dark blue liquid ozone remains in the end of the tube. This liquid could be kept nearly thirty minutes at a pressure of 75 atmospheres. Its vaporization is not very rapid even at atmospheric pressure. The gas seemed colorless above the liquid when the latter is nearly black; and it is only when the last traces of liquid are disappearing that one observes gas of an ozone blue color. MM. Chappuis & Hautefeuille also find that the amount of ozone produced by the action of the electric discharge on a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen increases to a maximum, then decreases to a minimum, then again increases, and so on; by the aid of the spectroscopic method they trace this oscillation to the formation and decomposition of an oxide of nitrogen not hitherto observed, which they propose to call pernitric oxide.

Origin of the British Races.

Mr. Grant Allen thus sums up his articles in *Knowledge* on the ethnological composition of modern Britain. First, he says, there is a sub-stratum or oldest stage of dark, non-Aryan people, called Euskarians for convenience, who are the descendants of the very earliest aboriginal inhabitants in recent times, the Neolithic folk. These Euskarians now nowhere exits in very great purity, but they are still found in a fairly unmixed form among the black Celts of Ireland and Scotland, where one or two little communities yet remain almost unaltered in the wilds of Connaught or the highlands of the central Scotch hills. They are also more sparsely recognizable in many parts of England itself, especially in the Yorkshire plain, in Lincolnshire and along the Severn valley. And they are fairly frequent in Wild Wales. All over the country, too, persons or families of this dark early type occur here and there sporadically.

Next, there is a substratum or later stage of light Aryan people, who have broken over the islands in three distinct waves—Celtic, English and Scandinavian—and have everywhere mixed more or less with one another, and with the old Euskarian race. Ireland is, perhaps, mainly peopled by Euskarians, intermixed, in most parts, with Celts (but least so in Connemara and Kerry), while round its east coast there is much Scandinavian blood; and in Ulster there are many Scots, who are really Strathclyde Celt-Euskarians from the western lowlands. So-called English settlers, many of them Welsh or Lancastrian, and others Norman, are scattered throughout the Pale. But, as a whole, Ireland is probably more Euskarian and less Aryan than any other part of Britain. In Scotland, the north and the Isles are Celt-Euskarian, with a large Scandinavian admixture; the Central Highlands are Euskarian with a very small Celtic element intermixed; the eastern Lowlands are mainly English; and the western Lowlands are peopled by Strathclyde Welshmen—that is to say, Celt-Euskarians, probably with a larger dash of Aryan Celtic and English blood than elsewhere. Wales is Euskarian at bottom, slightly Celticized and with a little English and Norse blood. England itself is mainly English (or Low-Dutch) in the south-east; English and Danish, with a little Celt-Euskarian admixture, in the eastern counties, the north and the midlands; English and Celt Euskarian in the west country and the Severn valley; and Norse and Celt Euskarian in Lancashire and the lake district. Cornwall remains almost wholly Euskarian in type.

All these statements, however, must be accepted merely in the rough, and they apply especially to the agricultural classes and the mass of the people.

Thoreau's Highway.

Now I yearn for one of those old, meandering, dry, uninhabited roads, which lead away from towns, which lead us away from temptation; where you may forget in what country you are traveling; where no farmer can complain that you are treading down his grass; along which you may travel like a pilgrim going nowhither; where the spirit is free; where the walls and flowers are not cared for; where your head is more in heaven than your feet are on earth; which have long reaches where you can see the approaching traveler half a mile off and be prepared for him; some stump and root fences which do not need attention; where it makes no odds which way you face, whether you are going or coming, whether it is morning or evening, midday or midnight; where you can pace when your breast is full and cherish your moodiness; where you are not in false relations with men. The trees must not be too numerous nor the hills too near, bounding the view; a way where no geese hiss along it, but only sometimes their wild brethren fly far overhead; where the small red butterfly is at home on the yarrow, and no boy threatens it with imprisoning hat; the road whence you may hear a whip-poor-will or a quail on a mid summer day. Ah! there is the road where you might adventure to fly, and make no preparation till the time comes—there I can walk and stalk and plod.

Milk for Bright's Disease.

The efficacy of milk in the promotion of health and the cure of disease in the human body has been much written about by medical men, and its administration practiced by many of them. Still we doubt if the vast benefits its use may bestow are half as well understood as they should be. Sweet milk, warm from the cow, skimmed milk, boiled milk, sour milk, butter milk, limed milk, each finds special recommendation for special diseases and each year adds to the favorable developments of the uses of all.

Of late years, especially in the United States, the prevalence known as "Bright's Disease of the Kidneys" has fright ully increased. Hardly a daily paper can be picked up but it chronicles deaths by this disease. It seems to attack all classes and both sexes, youth, middle age and old age, alike indiscriminately. The curative powers of much advertised mineral springs are invoked by the wealthy, but the grave seems to open the same, sooner or later, for the victims of a well defined case of Bright's disease. The papers teem with advertisements of patent medicines warranted to cure, and perhaps they do sometimes cure, but we fear too often fail in thousands of cases that do not reach the public.

But as the Medical and Surgical Reporter, from which we take the following, says it becomes a medical question of paramount interest that we should discover some potent method of combating it:

"Some years since Carel first called attention to the treatment of Bright's disease by using milk as a diet, and since then Duncan, as well as many other prominent physicians, have written upon the subject. We have ourselves seen some remarkable results follow this treatment, while Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of New York, is now quite an enthusiast on this subject. This method of treating a formidable disease has received a sufficiently distinguished indorsement to recommend it seriously to our notice. We would, therefore, ask all physicians who read this article to try this method of treatment, and to furnish us with their experience, which we will publish. The milk is used thoroughly skimmed and entirely freed from butter. To procure the best results it has been advised that the patient shall restrict himself absolutely to milk and continue the treatment for a long time. If it disagrees with the stomach (as it will in some cases). Dr. Mitchell advises that the patient be put to bed and the treatment commenced with tablespoonful doses, to which lime water is added, until the stomach tolerates the milk, when from eight to ten pints daily should be taken, and absolutely nothing else. The sanction of such a distinguished physician as Dr. Mitchell forces us to seriously consider the merits of this treatment, and we trust to receive the experience of all readers of this journal who may have cases of Bright's disease to treat."

In a late Baltimore paper, *The Day*, we find the following regarding the case of Gen. Robert C. Schenck, as given by a correspondent, which seems to point to the efficacy of the milk treatment. The correspondent says:

"Instead of finding a very decrepit, worn out, on his last legs old man, as he had been pictured in the newspapers, I found an aged man it's true—he is over seventy years old—but one whose physical appearance gives assurance of some years yet to enjoy this life. He said he had been about given up some months ago as incurable with Bright's disease of the kidneys, when some one told him to use skimmed milk as his only diet. He says: 'I tackled the skim milk, stuck to it, and here I am almost a new man. I believe the skimmed milk is a specific for Bright's disease.'"

In any event the remedy is simple and harmless. It is inexpensive and at the hands of all.

Georgia Snakes.

We were sitting on the postoffice steps at Ringgold, Ga., when Judge Hallam winked me around the corner and whispered:

"The old chap on the cracker-box is Colonel Slasher, the biggest liar in the state of Georgia. Ask him for a snake story."

I slid back, looking innocent and unconcerned, and at the first opportunity I inquired:

"Colonel, are there any moccasin snakes in this state?"

"Billions of 'em," he replied.

"Any very big ones?"

"Well, I reckon! Yum! Don't talk to me about big snakes!"

"Colonel, how long a snake did you ever see?"

He rolled his quid over and over and got both hands over his left knee before replying: "I'm afraid you wouldn't believe me."

"Yes, I—that is—yes, I would!"

"You know that snakes grow mighty fast down here?"

"Of course."

"And that our swamps offer them a secure retreat?"

"Certainly."

"I wouldn't have you doubt my word;" he remarked, after a pause, as he squinted his left eye at a spotted dog across the street.

"How could I, colonel?"

He rose up slowly, stepped down over the sand and paced off about forty feet, going over the ground twice and counting his steps. When he had returned and taken his seat, I asked:

"Do you mean to tell me, colonel, that you have seen a snake forty feet long?"

"Oh, no, no!" he quickly replied. "I was simply pacing off to see if there was room to plant six hitching posts in there. The longest snake I ever saw measured exactly ten inches by the rule, and he had been dead three days, to boot!"

An Albany paper tells of a woman in that city who woke her husband during a storm the other night, and said: "I do wish you would stop snoring, for I want to hear it thunder."

The Home Doctor.

Quinine Hypodermically.

Dr. Sawyer, of Alabama, says that quinine used hypodermically—that is, thrown under the skin with a syringe—results beneficially when large doses by the mouth have completely failed.

Anæsthetics.

The London *Lancet*, of August 27th, 1881, says: "We admit, and have always admitted, that on the whole ether is the safest general anæsthetic yet discovered. It is probably three times safer than chloroform." Still deaths occasionally occur under its administration, especially where there is some disease of the lungs unsuspected by the patient, and not discovered by the operator. The *Lancet* adds: "We are inclined to the opinion that in all cases where there is disease of the structure of the lungs, the anæsthetics of the chloroform group are the safest and best." This doubtless from the fact that ether acts directly on the pulmonary nerves, while chloroform acts on the cardiac. In surgical operations of the mouth, the danger of asphyxia (suffocation) is much increased by blood finding its way into the windpipe. In such cases the quickest acting anæsthetic is to be preferred—say *methylene*. Ether is one of the slowest. There is no reason to believe that chloroform has not proved specially dangerous in cases of parturition and military surgery; but that the fatal cases are mainly in the minor operations, such as the extraction of teeth. Nitrous oxide is always safe. But as its effects are brief its use has been necessarily confined to minor operations. Some later experiments, however, seem to show that, if a certain per cent. of oxygen is mixed with it, its effects last long enough for the more difficult and protracted operations. If this becomes fully established as a fact, it will render surgery both painless and safe.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

The brain is covered with three membranes. The one next to the skull is thick and tough, and is called the dura mater. The one which immediately invests the brain, as the skin does the body, is thin and tender, and is called the pia mater. Between these is a cob-web like membrane called the arachnoid, which secretes a thin lubricating fluid whereby all friction from the movements of the brain is prevented. As the spinal cord is simply an extension of the cerebral substance, the same three membranes accompany and invest it down through the spinal canal. Each of them may be the seat of disease. Cerebro spinal meningitis has its proper seat in the pia mater. As the name shows, the membrane both of the brain and the spine is affected—inflamed. The disease is a fearful one, from its pain; its rapidity of action; its great mortality—thirty to eighty per cent.; and from its liability, in cases of recovery, to leave behind it more or less of permanent injury. The inflamed membrane exudes a gelatinous fluid which presses on the cerebral and spinal substance, both of which increase in volume. Abundance of pus is generated, especially at the base of the brain and down through the spinal cord. The inflammation may extend to the other membranes, and most of the organs of the body may be more remotely affected. The early symptoms are headache, dizziness, numbness in the limbs, stiffness of the neck and limbs. But its onset may be in full force with high fever, intense headache, vomiting, delirium, spasms of the muscles of the neck, back and limbs, and intensely painful sensibility of the skin. These symptoms may continue from twelve to twenty-four hours and be followed by the stage of depression, at the beginning of which the patient may die, or, if he passes through it, is most likely to live. The disease is generally epidemical. But the one fact which we would strongly emphasize is that it follows in the track of defective hygienic conditions. It seeks out filth. The better classes enjoy a remarkable immunity from its attacks. "Forewarned is forearmed."—*Youth's Companion.*

The Field of Science.

Birds rise from the ground most easily facing the wind.

Paris is lighted with 45,815 gas-burners, 63 electric lamps, 65 vegetable oil lamps and 293 mineral oil lamps.

The total production of zinc in Europe in 1880 was 208,330 tons. Germany produced 99,405 tons; Belgium, 65,010; England, 22,000; France, 13,715, and Austro-Hungary, 3260.

The muscular substance of the body, occupying about two-thirds the entire weight, is composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, in distinction to the fats, which contain only carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

The Chinese pharmacopœia contains instructions for making various kinds of wine known as mutton, deer, dog or snake wine. The ingredients of mutton wine are a sheep, milk, brown sugar, honey, raisins and various drugs.

Logs and planks split at the ends because the exposed surface dries faster than the inside. If muriatic acid be saturated with lime and applied to the ends like whitewash the chloride of calcium formed attracts moisture and prevents splitting.

Respecting the treatment of burns the journal of the Austrian Apothecaries' Society says that if the burned part be dipped in water and then painted with a camel-hair pencil with essence of peppermint, the pain will be instantly relieved and no scar formed.

The London *Builder* attributes the marvellous durability of mortar in Italy to the fact that the lime remains in a pit covered with water for two years before it is used, whereas in England lime is slaked and used the same day. Most building specifications even require newly-slaked lime.

A new use of the micro-telephone is that of finding underground watercourses. The microphones are buried in the soil on a hillside, and each connected with a separate battery and telephone. By listening at the telephone at night, the faintest murmur or gurgling of water can be detected.

Experiments on the petroleums of the Caucasus by M. Schutzenber go to prove that petroleum, aniline and benzol, when distilled in contact with sodium and kept in the dark, give on analysis, 101 to 101.5 of carbon and hydrogen, but if exposed to the light for two hours the yield is only 100 per cent.

Says the *Journal of Chemistry:* When the child is 15 to 18 months old broths, the yolk of egg, bread and gravy or well-mashed potato and gravy may be given once a day. If allowed much sooner they are likely to cause flatulence and sickness, and even griping and diarrhœa. When he is 2 years old small pieces of meat cut fine may be introduced in his diet.

To polish horn, scrape with a piece of glass or a razor, not too sharp, and without notches, as smooth as possible; next rub the horn with very fine glass-paper; afterward with the finest emery; and finally with pulverized charcoal, damped with water. These should be spread on a piece of flannel or cloth. Finish off with a piece of cloth covered with beeswax. This last operation must be performed with pressure and briskness, till the polished surface appears.

The Sky Crofters.

To the stranger accustomed to the symmetrical cottages of rural England, a Highland cottar's boothy appears a miserable edifice. Its walls consist of rude, unhewn boulders, rolled down from the neighboring hillside and piled one over the other, the interstices being filled up with turf from the adjacent moor. Undressed birch boughs, cut from the straggling trees that grow on the banks of the nearest burn, thatched over with the wild heather found on the cottage site, form a roof not always impervious to wet and wind. Inside the hut the prospect is hardly more inviting. The glowing peat fire, which generally burns night and day in one of the two rooms into which the cabin is divided, casts a dim and flickering light round. The rafters overhead are black with the smoke, or, as it is called in Scotland, the "reek," of many years. The floor is simply beaten clay, sometimes strewn over with fresh-cut heather. A chair or two of ancient pattern, a rough deal table, and sometimes, but not always, a bed constitute the furniture. The Highlander of the moor, even yet, as in days gone by, is content to repose on no more luxuriant couch than a heap of bracken. In one corner will generally be found a tub containing the skin of the last sheep slain or found dead on the hill, steeped in tan water. In another will stand the spinning-wheel for these western Crofters, when they can, tan the leather which covers their feet with "brogues" as they produce the thick and comfortable homespun in which they are clothed. Frequently one end of the hut constitutes the "byre," where sheep and cattle find nightly shelter from the inclement wintry weather. But there is always a stone partition separating the dwellings of the beasts from that of the human beings. The above description will not, as I have said, appear attractive to the Lowlander; but this Crofter, with his breezy hillside, his sweet-scenting heather, his springs of pure, delicious water, his own house and plot of ground, and above all his independence, would scorn to exchange his lot for that of the laborer huddled into the slums of the larger towns.

Eat Your Breakfast First.

Dr. Hall is authority for the following thoughts upon breakfasting before much exercise in the open air, particularly in districts where fever and ague are abundant: Breakfast should be eaten in the morning before leaving the house for exercise, or labor of any description; those who do it will be able to perform more work, and with greater alacrity, than those who work an hour or two before breakfast. Besides this, the average duration of life of those who take breakfast before exercise or work, will be a number of years greater than those who do otherwise. Most persons begin to feel weak after having been engaged five or six hours in their ordinary avocations; a good meal reinvigorates, but from the last meal of the day until next morning there is an interval of some twelve hours; hence the body, in a sense, is weak, and in proportion cannot resist deleterious agencies, whether of the fierce cold of midwinter or of poisonous miasm which rests upon the surface of the earth wherever the sun shines on a blade of vegetation or a heap of offal. This miasm is more solid, more concentrated, and hence more malignant, about sunrise and sunset than any other hour of the twenty-four, because the cold of the night condenses it, and it is on the first few inches above the soil in its most solid form; but as the sun rises it warms and expands and ascends to a point high enough to be breathed, and being taken into the lungs with the air and swallowed with the saliva into the stomach, all weak and empty as it is, it is greedily drunk in, thrown immediately into the circulation of the blood, and carried to every part of the body, depositing its poisonous influence at the very fountain-head of life. If early breakfast were taken in regions where chills and fever and ague prevail, and if, in addition, a brisk fire were kindled in the family room for an hour, including sunrise and sunset, these troublesome maladies would diminish in any one year, not ten-fold, but a thousand-fold, because the heat of the fire would rarefy the miasmatic air instantly, and send it above the breathing point. But it is "troublesome" to be building fires night and morning all summer. It being no "trouble," requiring no effort to shiver and shake by the hour, weeks and months together.

TOAD-IN-THE-HOLE.—Mix one pint of flour and one egg with milk enough to make a batter (like that for batter cakes), and a little salt; grease dish well with butter, put in lamb chops, add a little water, with pepper and salt, pour batter over it, and bake for an hour.

The Fascinating Faldetta.

On first sight of the women of Malta, gliding about the streets in black, you think they have thrown their skirts over their heads. But they have not. The *faldetta* is a combination of hood and cape. Take a black silk apron, gather it close at the top with several runnings and put a whalebone through one side at the edge, so as to form a hood. This sort of hood is then thrown over the head, the "gathers" coming at one side, drawn so closely that it makes a curve, and the apron falling obliquely across the back. It can be drawn across the face so as to conceal everything except the eyes. And the large eyes of soft brown are the last things you or the women would wish to conceal. The costume is a remnant of the Saracenic days, and is one of the many signs of Moorish descent.

This is a very clumsy description of a most fascinating garment. It gives a piquant interest even to an ugly woman—and Providence for our sins still permits ugly women—but it adds a charm to pretty women that is quite bewildering. Mind, this is not my opinion that I venture to give, but that of European ladies whom I have consulted. Perhaps I might not have noticed them otherwise.

All the Maltese ladies, as well as the common people, wear the faldetta to church, though on other occasions European hats are gaining ground with the higher classes. I am speaking at length of this costume because groups of these figures in the street or thronging the churches are the feature of the town. The faldetta is always worn with a black skirt, but some bright color is often worn about the neck, or for the bodice, together with heavy gold necklaces, and the glimpse of this half hidden warmth of color that the faldetta permits in contrast with the prevailing black, is very effective. It is perhaps the most coquettish devotional garment ever invented by the contradictory nature of the sex. I have given much reflection (while we are waiting here for a steamer to Gibraltar) to the reason of its peculiar charm, and I think it lies in this, that it gives to its wearer the mystifying appearance of a demure nun and a dangerous adventuress. How much the large, soft brown eyes and the clear creamy Moorish complexion have to do with it is a scientific question. But I am getting beyond my depth. What I wish to say is that if the sex wish to look both devout and fascinating, the faldetta is the best invention of their genius. I am told, however, that it is not a comfortable garment in a warm climate, and that the wearing it tends to produce baldness. And when we get to a bald woman it is time to change the subject.

A Boy's Leisure Hours.

What a boy does with his leisure is most important; what he gets in school is mainly drill or exercise; it is a gymnasium to him; he must eat elsewhere. What he does with his leisure hours determines his destiny. Suppose he reads history every day, or scientific books; in the course of a few years he becomes learned. It matters but very little what he undertakes, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Sanscrit, all disappear if he uses his spare time on them.

A boy was employed in a lawyer's office, and had the daily papers to amuse himself with. He commenced to study French, and at that little desk became a fluent reader and writer of the French language. He accomplished this by laying aside the newspaper, and taking up something not so amusing, but far more profitable.

A coachman was often obliged to wait long hours while his mistress made calls. He determined to improve the time; he found a small volume of the Ecologues of Virgil, but could not read it, and so he purchased a Latin grammar. Day by day he studied this, and finally mastered all its intricacies. His mistress came behind him one day as he stood by the horse waiting for her, and asked him what he was so intently reading. "Only a bit of Virgil, my lady." "What! do you read Latin?" "A little, my lady." She mentioned this fact to her husband, who insisted that David should have a teacher to instruct him. In a few years he became a learned man, and was useful and loved.

A boy was hired to open and shut the gates to let the teams out of an iron mine. He sat on a log all day by the side of a gate. Sometimes an hour would pass before the teams came, and this he employed so well that there was scarcely any fact in history that escaped his attention. He began with a little book on English history that he found on the road; having learned that thoroughly, he borrowed of a friend Goldsmith's History of Greece. This gentleman became greatly interested in him, and loaned him books, and was often seen sitting by him on a log conversing with him about the people of ancient times.

Some deplorable incidents took place recently in one or two churches at Naples, in consequence of an address to the Pope presented by some students. Their companions protested against this address, and a preacher at the Church of San Carlo all' Arena, having used some offensive expressions respecting free-thinking students, some of the latter entered the church on the evening of the 25th of May apostrophized the preacher and cried out "Hurrah for liberty of thought," "Down with the Reactionists. A riot ensued, the congregation attacking the students, who, however, escaped in the confusion. One woman was much hurt in the scuffle. On the same evening in two other churches a false alarm that the students were coming to disturb the service gave rise to slight panics.

SONS-IN-LAW take warning. One of them in New York has just been compelled to pay his mother-in-law a nine years' board bill, amounting to $2,034. If he had only kept a civil tongue in his head, he might have been spared this expenditure.

"THE HEART OF A MAN."

In the grim hush of midnight
When your house has grown so still,
I rise from my sleep in the churchyard
To wander about at my will.

I pass your unopened door softly
And stand once more by your side,
Till you dream that in heaven I love you,
As well as the day I died.

But my hour on earth is shortened;
The light of the moon grows dim
As my feet go down your stairway,
Out into the darkness grim,

And back to the yawning churchyard
I go with the rising wind—
But a sudden whisper holds me
Though I dare not look behind.

"Think you, poor ghost, he loved you
That you hasten to watch his rest,
When his heart was young he loved me,
I was his first and best,

In the land of death he will claim me—"
Ere she finished a living voice spoke:
"I heard your voice in my chamber;
I knew you and I awoke,

Go back to graves that claim you,
He is my husband true,
Who lives the life of a mortal
And has no thoughts for you,

When the hand of death shall seize him,
Claim him then, if so you can!—
Yours are the hearts of women,
His—is the heart of a man."

ALICE TURNER.

Rossini's Home Life.

From the anteroom you entered the dining-room, a moderately sized oblong table to seat fourteen people filling it nearly wholly. To the right of it was the drawing-room where on Saturday nights the famous soirees were given, which brought together celebrities of every class or section of politics, art, science or financial position; at the left was his studio, in fact his bedroom—a square little place, containing a bed, a writing-table, a Pleyel pianino and a wardrobe full of perishable linen and his imperishable manuscripts. On the little table in his bedroom he wrote them—on the big dining room table the copyist copied them, because he never allowed a manuscript to go out of his house. It is certainly incredible that he should have written the "Barber of Seville" in fifteen days, not that there can be the slightest doubt about the spontaneity of the melodies streaming quicker into his pen than out of it, but precisely because, although writing very fast, he had a way of rounding the head of the notes, which took time, and writing a whole operatic scene in a fortnight does not allow of many wasted minutes. Yet another instance of quick slow writing was Alexandre Dumas (I mean the father). He wrote his novels on long half sheets, and he was beside himself with happiness when I brought him some large English blotting paper, in sheets bigger than his own writing paper, which he had only to turn over to dry it at once. He wrote a wonderfully handsome hand, very long letters and seemingly slowly, as if painting, yet one leaf was covered after another in next to no time. Donizetti wrote quickly, to such an extent that when I saw him write for the first time, I did not think he was writing music. He had a knack of covering the pages with dots like a telegraph strip, and when he had done so he added the tails and lines. Rossini used to set to work at 10 o'clock in the morning, having got up at nine. His toilette took half an hour, his breakfast, house gossip, etc., another half hour, then he took his pen and wrote continuously. From ten to twelve, while he wrote, numbers of people came: some with letters of introduction, or old friends, and so on. He was very glad to make the acquaintance of talented young artists, he received them with immense kindness, giving them advice, and sometimes letters. But what he absolutely hated was to be stared at as one of the sights of Paris. Once his old friend Caraffa came and told him: "There is a Russian princess on the boulevard who waited two hours yesterday to see you pass: she wants so much to make your acquaintance; what shall I tell her?" "Tell her," said Rossini, "that I am excessively fond of asparagus. She need only go to Potel et Chabot and buy the finest bunch she can get and bring it here. I shall then get up, and after she has well inspected me in front, I shall turn round and she can complete her inspection by taking in the other view too, and then she may go." He was rather fond, not only of asparagus, but of anything good to eat, and whenever he was sent some delicacy in that line, he enjoyed it in advance by unpacking it himself, and then he used to say with delighted looks: "Voila a quoi la gloire est bonne." His visitors gone or not gone at twelve, he put on his wig, which until then lay quietly on the table, his big bald head being covered with a towel for the time being, then he dressed, and by one o'clock every day he was out: he took the first cab he met and asked him: "Est-ce que vost chevaux sont fatigues?" ("Are your horses tired?") When the unfortunate driver said; "Non, Monsieur," he never took him: he would never trust himself to other but tired horses, and during all his life never had he entered a railway carriage. Then he usually drove to the Palais Royal, in the latter days to the Passage de l'Opera, and walked up and down in the shaded galleries, meeting a number of friends and hearing with great interest all the newest gossip about singers, composers and operatic chat in general. I remember particularly two instances when I was with him, having met great composers, and every time he said something worth noting

Once it was Gounod who had just given "Faust," and Rossini stopped him to say he had heard of the great success the opera had met with. "O maestro," said Gounod, "I am so happy to hear you speak of the success of the opera, because all the people speak to me only just of the Soldiers' Chorus." "Never mind," said Rossini, "operas are not born like men, head first, the success of operas is born the feet first; that Soldiers' Chorus is what the people understood at once, the rest will come in time. I have often gone through the experience." Gounod was barely gone when I saw a rather little man with very pronounced Jewish features, common-looking, the shabbiest possible hat covering an evidently clever head. It was Meyerbeer; he steered with outstretched arms straight towards Rossini, whom he always approached with an humble mock modesty and deference, as if he held him by far the greater genius, and especially as if this deference was due to the older man. Louis Blanc told me once that he was so struck when first seeing Meyerbeer with that particularly vulgar expression of his face. I can not say that I found it so. A Jewish and a cunning expression I found predominant. Rossini had for Meyerbeer a sincere friendship and admiration, and I give here the most peremptory denial to all the invented stories of his envy or jealousy, etc. I was with Rossini when he went to the Rue Richepanse, where Meyerbeer lived, and where every day during his illness Rossini inquired how he was: and where, one day, the concierge, with the brutality of common French people, answered Rossini's inquiry, "M Meyerbeer? Mais il est mort, quoi?" Rossini fell back fainting, and it was only when Meyerbeer's daughter arrived, and he had cried like a child with her for half an hour, that he recovered himself and I took him home.

He could not resist occasionally saying a little witty word for fun's sake, but he never intentionally hurt any body. I will not deny, however, that I know of a rather bitter thing which he said to the Abbe Liszt, who came to see him in his little room and who improvised rather madly on the small Pleyel piano. When he had done Rossini said: "J'aime mieux l'autre." "L'autre?" asked Liszt, stupefied. "Yes, Hayden's Chaos," said Rossini, "is it not Chaos you meant to represent?" Liszt, excessively sensitive, was fearfully offended.

Garden and Farm Economies.

The fuschia is readily propagated by cuttings of the young wood. These will root in from two to three weeks, when they should be potted in rich soil, say one-half garden soil or loam enriched with well-rotted manure and one-half leaf soil, with a little sand added to make the compost very porous. From the time the plant is first potted it should never be allowed to become so dry as that the growth will be checked.

Charcoal is not a fertilizer. It is almost indestructible, and wholly insoluble in water. It is of great value as a disinfectant and deodorizer, absorbing many times its own bulk of ammoniacal gas, and acts as a storehouse of ammonia and moisture, giving them out as needed by plants. Its mechanical action is to lighten the soil, and it tends to purify it and keep it sweet. Plants take their carbon from the air by their leaves and not from the earth.

An Austrian paper recently gave the result of an analysis of a sample of the bread supplied to the Russian troops in Bulgaria. The examination was carefully made and revealed the presence of 19 per cent. of saw-dust and 14 per cent. of sand. Here is a chance for the health reformers to point to the splendid physique of the Russian troops and base thereon an argument for the incorporation in flour of the mineral and fibrous substances which the Grahamites make so much of.

Few of our farmers have yet learned the advantages of the practice of English farmers in establishing what are intended to be permanent pastures, of sowing not only clover and timothy, but several other varieties of seeds in combination with them. In this way they avoid the loss of time which most of our farmers suffer, when nature is taxed to make a turf after the clover and timothy have gone. Nature will in time do this work, as is shown by our roadsides, that were formerly pastured very closely by cattle running at large.

An exudation of fluid from cut shoots or branches, sometimes confounded with bleeding, takes place in winter when the part is warmed. The increase of temperature expands the air mixed with the fluid and causes the fluid to be forced out of the stem. When cooled the air contracts and the fluid will be sucked in. This exudation or movement of liquid, by increase of temperature, can only occur in the winter and early spring before the leaves unfold and transpiration begins, because it is then only that air and liquid exist together in the cavities of the wood cell.

The new varieties of the clematis are among the most beautiful of our hardy plants. They are naturally climbing plants, but the summer-flowering varieties may be treated as herbaceous plants, allowing them to cover the surface of the ground and pegging down the shoots. There are two distinct classes—one flowering on the old wood, which must not be cut down, and the other producing its flowers on the summer growth, and cutting them down rather strengthens and increases their vigor, inducing them to throw up stronger shoots and larger blossoms. They are now classified by florists as spring or summer blooming.

After a trial of many years a practical gardener says he finds the following method of raising peas in small gardens the most profitable and satisfactory: A warm, sheltered situation is selected, and trenches are dug about one and a half feet wide and three feet apart. The bottom is filled with old manure, the latter being covered with loam. The soil being light, he then sows the peas and covers them six inches deep with soil. After the first hoeing the sticks are inserted for their support. The manure imparts great vigor to the plants, the depth of covering prevents the effects of drought, and the bed furnishes peas for nearly a month.

She Had Him There.

"Goods at half price," said the sign. "How much is that teapot?" asked an old lady. "Fifty cents, mum," was the response. "Guess I'll take it," she said, throwing down a quarter. The sign was taken in.

Grasses for Decoration.

Fine grasses are seldom found upon dry soil, but in meadows and unwooded swales the seeker will find them in infinite variety.

Other desirable water-loving plants, much prettier for drying than the fashionable cat-tail, also abound in such localities. Some of the daintiest ornaments of ladies' bonnets are culled from these neglected wastes. As taste will be the guide in selection, it is not necessary to particularize varieties.

For the time of gathering it is impossible to give dates, but grasses and their kindred should be cut while in the bud, a short time before the blossom opens—if later, they are apt to "fuzz" or rattle off.

For treatment, cut the stalks of the desired length and clean off blades or leaves. Place the heads together and tie in bunches of a size that will dry readily. Hang in the shade till dry.

Wheat, oats, barley and rye are also beautiful. I believe they should be cut while in the white stage of development, which comes between the green and yellow. Experience has shown me that they work well at this age, at least. Treatment the same as for grasses.

The one defect of all dried grasses is their loss of color. In a measure grains also have this fault. Some water-plants, like cat-tail, dry to a rich golden brown, but dried grasses have a dingy, washed-out appearance, which can only be remedied by dyeing or bleaching. They are dyed by florists in all brilliant colors, but refined taste seems to dictate that the original bronze, gold or green be restored. The process is simple and performed with aniline dyes, which are for sale in various forms. Leaman's liquid dyes are highly recommended and easily used. Full directions come with each bottle, and where they are sold a pamphlet giving further particulars will be furnished at request. For those who do not possess the skill of florists in shaping by steaming and manipulation, it is well to place the grasses or oats in an upright or leaning position while drying after dyeing to avoid the stiff look of a perfectly erect stalk. Indeed if the grasses are not to be dyed, it is well to dry them in some such position at first.

For arrangement there are few prettier things than the little grass or grain trimmed baskets, called baskets, though they are in the form of anything else as well. Designs for everything of this kind, both trimmed and untrimmed, may be readily found. If the baskets cannot be obtained, delicate willow baskets, willow ware, toys, such as chairs, cradles, etc., may be utilized for the purpose.

Domestic Economy.

BANANA PIE.—Slice raw bananas, add butter, sugar, allspice and vinegar, or boiled cider, or diluted jelly; bake with two crusts. In the South they use cold boiled sweet potatoes in this way, and regard the pie as choice.

POOR MAN'S FRUIT CAKE.—This cake is excellent as well as economical. Take one and a half cups of brown sugar, two cups of flour, one of butter and one of chopped raisins, three eggs, three tablespoons of sour milk, half a teaspoon of soda, half a cup of blackberry jam. Mix the sugar, butter and eggs together first, then the flour and milk and fruit. Bake in a moderate oven.

CHERRY PIE.—Line a pie-tin with rich crust; nearly fill with the carefully seeded fruit, sweeten to taste, and sprinkle evenly with a teaspoonful of corn starch, or tablespoonful of flour; add a tablespoonful of butter cut into small bits and scattered over the top; wet the edge of the crust, put on upper crust, and press the edges closely together, taking care to provide holes in the centre for the escape of the air. Pies from blackberries, raspberries, etc., are all made in the same way, regulating the quantity of sugar by the tartness of the fruit.

MACARONI SOUP.—Six pounds of beef put into four quarts of water with one large onion, one carrot, one turnip, and a head of celery, and boiled three or four hours slowly. Next day take off the grease, strain out the vegetables and pour into soup-kettle. Season with salt to taste. Boil one-half pound of macaroni until quite tender and place in the soup tureen. Pour soup over it—the last thing—and serve.

FRIED TOMATOES.—Cut the tomatoes in slices without skinning, pepper and salt them; then sprinkle a little flour over them and fry in butter until brown. Put them on a hot platter, and pour a little cream into the butter and juice. When boiling hot pour over the tomatoes. This dish is very nice served with birds.

BONED CHICKEN.—Boil a chicken in as little water as possible until the meat will fall from the bones; remove all of the skin, chop together the light and dark parts; season with pepper and salt. Boil down the liquid in which the chicken was boiled, then pour it on the meat; place in a tin, wrap tightly in a cloth, press with a heavy weight for several hours. When served cut in thin slices. This is delicious for sandwiches at a picnic.

Last Wishes.

Some eccentric people trouble themselves greatly concerning the disposition of their bodies after death. An Englishwoman bequeathed a surgeon $100,000 on condition that he should once in every year look upon her face, two witnesses being present. Another lady of economical turn of mind, desired that if she should die away from home, her remains, after being placed in a coffin, should be inclosed in a plain deal box, and conveyed by goods train to her native town. "Let no mention," she states, "be made of contents, as the conveyance will not then be charged more for than an ordinary package." A French traveler, recently deceased, desired to be buried in a large leather trunk to which he was attached, as it "had gone around the world with him three times;" and an English clergyman and Justice of the Peace, who, at the age of twenty-three had married a girl of thirteen, desired to be buried in an old chest he had selected for the purpose. In the matter of burial, too, all sorts of whimsical notions are cherished.

One man wished to be interred with the bed on which he had been lying; another desired to be buried far from the haunts of man, where nature may "smile upon his remains;" and a third one bequeathed his corpse for dissection, after which it was to be put into a deal box and thrown into the river. One man does not wish to be buried at all, but gives his body to a gas company, to be consumed to ashes in one of their retorts, adding that should the superstition of the times prevent the fulfillment of his bequest, his executors may place his remains in a city cemetery, "to assist in poisoning the living in that neighborhood." A person may approve himself of cremation, but it is a little hard when he requires his relatives to approve of it also. In cases of this kind, it cannot be incumbent upon friends to regard the last wishes of the dying.

India-Rubber Production.

Mr. W. P. Smith, U. S. Consul at Carthagena, Columbia, in his report on the commercial relations of the country to the United States has an interesting account of the production of India rubber. He says the rubber hunters have been in the habit of cutting down the trees instead of tapping them, and there is great danger of exterminating them unless they are cultivated. He says:

The trees which yield the larger supply of rubber flourish along the banks of the Sinu and Aslato rivers. The rubber hunters before entering the woods provide themselves with guns, ammunition, flour, salt, and tobacco. The flour is made from plantains, which are cut into slices, dried and ground, and is generally mixed with corn meal. This flour will keep sweet for months even in this climate. For meat the hunters depend upon the game they can kill. A roof of palm trees is quickly made, and every man starts out with his gun and machete, each one in a different direction and alone, hunting for rubber and game. As soon as one finds a rubber tree he clears a space around the trunk, cutting away all vines, underbrush, etc., and marches on again in search of more rubber trees, not returning to camp until night. According to the immemorial custom a tree belongs to him who has cut around it. The hunt is continued until all the trees in the vicinity of the camp are thus secured. Then begins the work of gathering the rubber. A hole is dug in the ground near the rubber-tree, unless some other party is encamped near, in which case the holes are dug near the camp. The bark of the tree is first hacked with a machete as high as a man can reach, the cuts being made in the form of a V, and the milk (sap) collected as it exudes, and put into the hole that has been dug for it.

After the milk ceases to flow from the cuts a pile of wood or brush is made at the foot of the tree and the tree is chopped down, the branches keeping one end of the tree off the ground, and the piles of wood at the foot of the tree doing the same for the other end. Thus the trunk is suspended. The hunter, after carefully placing large leaves on the ground under the tree proceeds to cut gashes in the bark of the tree throughout its whole length. The bark is collected from the tree and from the leaves placed under it, and added to the milk first collected. The sap, when it first exudes from the tree, is as white as milk and almost as thick as cream; but it soon turns black on exposure to air and light if not properly watched and cared for. The quantity of milk which is put into one hole depends not only on the size of the trees and their distance apart, but also on the strength of the man who is to carry the rubber from the camp to the river, and the track and trail he must carry it over. As soon as a hole has all the milk a hunter intends to put into it he coagulates the rubber by adding some substance, such as the root of "mechocach," by hard soap, etc., and these substances cause the milk to coagulate so fast as to prevent the escape of the water which is always present in the fresh sap; and as the rubber and water will not mix, a piece of rubber coagulated this way is full of small cells containing water. Of course, a piece of rubber full of holes is not as valuable as a piece of homogeneous rubber. For this reason Carthagena rubber is worth less than Para rubber. I have seen the rubber of this country made perfectly homogeneous, clear and transparent as amber. It costs no more to make such rubber than to make it full of holes, water and dirt. It also costs no more to "pack" one pound of such rubber out of the woods than to pack one-half pound of porous rubber, with its half-pound of water and dirt.

As soon as all the rubber-trees are cut down and the rubber coagulated, the pieces are strapped on the backs of the hunters by thongs of bark, carried by them out to the bank of the river, and brought to market by canoe or raft. The value of the rubber exported for the year ending December 31st, 1880, was $335,113; an increase over the previous year, due to the fact of the recent high price of the product. Of this amount the United States bought to the value of $233,393.

Pointed.

"I never pretend to know a thing that I do not," remarked Brown. "When I don't know a thing, I say at once, 'I don't know.'" "A very proper course," said Fogg, "but how monotonous your conversation must be, Brown."

"Fellow-citizens," said a street-corner orator, standing on a dry goods box amid the glare and smoke of many torches, "my position upon this question is a peculiar one." And just then, when the box caved in and let him down in the shape of a letter V, gripped by the neck and heels, the crowd rather thought it was.

LABOR AGITATION.

AFFAIRS AT NEW YORK AND JERSEY CITY.

Placards Posted Announcing that the Pennsylvania Railroad Has all the Freight Handlers it Desires.

NEW YORK.—The freight handlers' strike remains in the same condition, neither party showing any signs of yielding. The strikers remain peaceful and quiet. The streets in the neighborhood of the various depots are blocked up with trucks laden with freight.

At Pier 39, Pennsylvania Railroad, fifty Italians are at work. One of the officials here said they had received all the freight that came, and expected to do the same thing again.

A few Italians were at work in the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad depot in St. John's Park. No freight was being received there, but an effort was being made to handle that already taken in. Thousands of dollars worth of perishable goods are waiting there to be removed.

A communication was received from the agent of the Erie Railroad by the Superintendent of the Produce Exchange in reference to the freight handlers' strike, and stating that the railroad will receive freight from patrons in Jersey City to the extent of its ability, and promising to adopt necessary precaution for the protection of property, etc.

The Jersey City striking freight handlers had another large meeting. The committee of five strikers appointed by the morning meeting to visit the yard of the Central Railroad at Communipaw and induce the men there to quit work came into the meeting and made its report. It stated that the members of the committee had been met by the police and ordered off the premises of the company under penalty of arrest.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted refusing to have any further dealings with the firm of grocers charged with having furnished the provisions to the Erie Railroad Company that were gratuitously distributed to the Italian workmen in the docks of the Erie Company.

It was unanimously voted to "boycott" the Jersey City *Evening Journal* on account of articles which have appeared in recent issues of the paper in reference to the strike.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Company now claim to be able to forward freight without any great delay. The company has had large posters placarded upon the various docks and freight houses stating that no men are required in any capacity.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey is now working with a full force of new hands and is rapidly handling the freight intrusted to its care.

The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company has had 150 Russian and Hungarian Jews and 100 Italian laborers working on its dock at Jersey City and 180 Italians on the dock at the foot of Duane street, New York. About twenty Irishmen have remained at work at the latter point during the entire strike.

The new men are taken back to Castle Garden by a steamer from the end of the dock each night, and receive the money for their day's work before they leave.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The striking longshoremen and freight handlers held another meeting. Speeches were made recommending moderation and giving assurance that their present prudent course would insure success. Vice President Murphy stated that the committees appointed to visit Newburg, N. Y., and South Amboy and Elizabethport, N. J., to induce the men there to refrain from handling freight sent to these points by the railroad companies, have met with great encouragement. The committees, however, are so small—consisting of two delegates only from Jersey City in each instance—that the work is necessarily very slow. He was, he said, prepared to say that if the companies refuse to accede to the men's demands in a very short time a general strike will be inaugurated at these points. Resolutions were unanimously adopted denouncing any interference with trains or other property of the railroads, and denying that the body of strikers approved or took any part in the uncoupling of a freight train on the Erie Road.

The situation at the freight yards of the various companies remains unchanged. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has a few men at work and is moving a few trains.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners continue to swear all comers as special police. The Commissioners have a written guarantee, signed by the officers of the railroad companies, in which the latter assume all the expense incurred by the special police.

PITTSBURG.—The proprietors of the Leesburg Mills, Armstrong county, have signed the scale. They will make sheet-iron and tin-plate.

Clearfield Miners Decide to Strike.—New York Freight Handlers.

HOUTZDALE, Pa.—The miners' meeting was well attended, and it was decided almost unanimously to strike. The men will go into the mines in the morning for their tools.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Prominent coal officials said no notice would be taken by the companies of the proposition made by the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor to arbitrate difficulties between Cumberland and Clearfield regions. The Meyersdale miners held a meeting and elected delegates to represent them in the Council which will assemble at Bedford, Pa. It is said all the regions will be fully represented.

NEW YORK.—The Committee of Fifteen of the Board of Trade appointed to take action on the freight transportation question to-day decided to commence suits for damages against the railroads for the non-forwarding of freight. The Attorney General's co-operation will be invited, if the strike of freight handlers continues, to move against the corporations for their failure to exercise their franchise. It will also be claimed that all goods ready for shipment prior to July 1 must be carried at the present rates, and not at the proposed advance.

A meeting of the cheese trade was held for the purpose of taking action as regards the non delivery of goods by the railroad companies. Resolutions were adopted deprecating the action of these companies and providing for the appointment of a committee to assess damages for losses sustained.

There are no new features in the strike of the freight handlers. The receiving piers and depots present the same appearance they have done for a week past. Great complaint is made of the unsatisfactory manner in which the green hands do the work.

At the New York Central and Hudson River freight depot, at the foot of Barclay street, seventy-five Italians are at work. The State freight is being handled tolerably fast, but Western is not being touched to any extent. Long lines of trucks stood in front of the doors heavily laden.

At the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad piers, at the foot of Chambers street, 200 Italians were employed. All the morning freight was received and fairly handled.

At the Pennsylvania piers freight was received without very much delay. The only trouble the officials say is in unloading West bound freight. About six trucks were unloaded at the St. John's Park depot of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to-day. About 200 Italians are at work there.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The situation in Jersey City and Hoboken remains unchanged. The striking longshoremen and freight handlers were to have held another meeting at St. Michael's Institute at 8 o'clock, but the meeting was postponed until noon in order to hear from the Switchmen's Union. A number of the latter body feel much hurt at the manner in which the freight handlers have treated them, in allowing new men to take their places without any effort being made to restrain them.

A prominent member of the union stated that he thought it was a shame that switchmen and drillers from Newark and other places should be allowed to work in the Jersey City yards. "Why," said he, "we had no grievance; we were receiving $54 to $58 per month, work or no work, and struck to help the freight handlers out, and now they go back on us. We are the weaker party, and are practically in their hands. The day switchmen are all right, and can return to work at any time, and will be fully protected. With the night men, however, it is different; and a man on top of a car, with a lantern in his hand makes too shining a target for the bloodhounds for me to return to work. I intend to ask for my time, and after receiving what is due to me I will go to some other point and look for a job."

Secretary O'Sullivan, of the Freight Handlers' Association, said that the switchmen would be fully protected if they would come into the association and remain in it, but he thought the freight handlers were too level-headed to make any more visits to the freight yards without a very great cause for such action. Any way, the freight handlers are determined to hold out if all the other railroaders return to work.

The various railway companies are now moving a large quantity of freight and are working with a full force of men. The special police are still on duty at the yards day and night. Their food is supplied by the companies and they sleep in the passenger coaches which have for their accommodation been placed on side tracks.

The Pennsylvania Company put 200 additional Italians at work.

The New York, Lake Erie and Western Company put 400 Russians and Hungarian Jews at work on its docks. This company now has 830 of the refugees working on its piers at Long Dock and at the foot of Duane street, New York.

BOSTON.—The calkers here demand $4 per day for eight hours work. At a meeting of shipwrights and shipowners it was voted to take no new work and hire no new men except at the old price, $3.50 per day.

The entire force of freight handlers of the Boston, Lowell and Concord Railroad in this city, numbering 450, struck for increased pay. They are now receiving $1.40 per day, and demand $1.65. Their places have not been filled, and business at the freight houses is at a standstill. The men are quiet, and no trouble is feared.

Effects of Cold on Exotic Birds.

Some observations of the effects of cold on birds in the valley of the Marne during the winter of 1879-'80 have been lately published by M. Lescuyer and M. Milne-Edwards. It seems that exotic birds, such as peacocks, silver and golden pheasants, suffered little from cold, though they had little shelter, some perching at night on trees or on the iron bars of inclosures. On the other hand, fowls in well-sheltered inclosures died in great numbers. A still more singular fact is the resistance of Australian cockatoos to cold. Several of these birds remained from October to March in the open air in a large cage, which is occupied in summer by monkeys; there was no shelter, except a building on the north side, yet all the birds had continued good health. Their feet were often on iron bars, the temperature of which was so low that water froze immediately when poured on the metal. The black swans of Australia and the coscoroba of South America did not suffer, and in spring they set about constructing their nests; though frequently in the winter mornings the keepers had to detach them from the ground to which their feathers had been frozen. The cassowaries of Australia were often, during the night, entirely covered with snow; but in the morning they shook their wings and seemed none the worse. In a word, the cold was more hurtful to many indigenous birds than to species imported from hot climates but of more robust constitution.

Peter the Great was a man of iron will. There is generally a great deal of iron in all grates.

Agricultural.

Marketing Farm Products.

Whatever may be said against oleomargarine, truthfully or otherwise, it is an undeniable fact that since it has been put upon the market, butter has presented itself in better garb, sweeter, sounder, cleaner, and in every way more worthy of being recognized as a prime product of the American dairy.

Mr. Starr, of Echo Farm, was one of the first to get a dollar a pound for the delicious butter sent to New York, Boston and other cities. This came to market in neat half-pound packages wrapped in snow-white linen, and was as fragrant and sweet as the June grasses upon which the cows are fed. If there is a *paradise* for cows on earth Echo Farm is one, and a worthy model, creditable to the heart of a humane farmer.

Now, we have many dairies sending sweet, waxy, golden and aromatic butter to the market, perfectly gratifying the most fastidious taste of our citizens. These dairies and these products honor such names as Havemeyer, Coe, Crozier, Holly, Dinsmore, Park, Valentine, and scores of others.

The great Western States are worthy competitors in gilt-edged butter.

Cheese, eggs, poultry and fruits, put up in a neat manner, are always acceptable to the purchaser, and bring remunerative prices to the producer.

In Baltimore and Philadelphia, for many years, poultry came to market nicely drawn, fresh, sweet and ready for the cook; and now, in New York and Boston, the hotel-keepers demand drawn poultry. They are posted in such matters, for they cater to the most extravagant tastes; and a man who knows how to keep a first class hotel knows what human provender should be.

Compare our first-class retail groceries now with what they were twenty years ago. The demands of consumers require goods neatly put up, the stores to be kept clean, and the clerks sproned in immaculate white. In fact, some of the spruce clerks now wax their mustaches, a la Napoleon III., to please the ladies.

The neat and tasty marketing of farm products pays a handsome profit on all the extra taste and labor bestowed upon them.

Our best merchants understand the art of displaying their goods and the profit it brings. A visit to Thurber's will convince the most sceptical. In this house, where twenty millions are annually sold, the goods are put up in the best possible style. Even the canned goods are radiant with colors and rich in gilt.

The packages of coffee, tea and spices are clothed with beautiful pictures of the Oriental shrubs that produced them. Thurber's labels are exquisite specimens of taste and art. "Straws tell which way the wind blows."

Let farmers' wives and daughters tastefully decorate the packages of farm products and they can afford to dress in silk.—*American Dairyman.*

Cured of Stammering.

Miss Fox tells an amusing anecdote, in her journal, one which illustrates the value of certificates of cure:

Mr. Gregory told us that going the other day by steamer from Liverpool to London, he sat by an old gentleman who would not talk, but only answered his inquiries by nods or shakes of the head. When they went down to dinner, he determined to make him speak if possible; so he proceeded,—

"You're going to London, I suppose?"

A nod.

"I shall be happy to meet you there; where was your quarters?"

There was no repelling this, so his friend with the energy of despair, broke out,—

"I-I-I-I-I-I'm g-g-g-going to D-D-Doctor Dr-Br-Br-Brewster to be c-c-cured of this aw-aw-alright impediment in my sp-sp-speech."

At this instant a little white face which had not appeared before popped out from one of the berths and struck in, "Th-th-th-that's the m-m-m-man wh-wh-who c-c-c-cured me!"

Mrs. Douglas' Tea Cups.

An Instance of Her Wonderful Tact and Winning Ways.

The legend-lovers of Washington have always remembered the pretty and graceful ways of Mrs. Douglas, and never ceased to hold her up as the model of a statesman's wife. Her tact and amiability were boundless, and although when she married the Little Giant she was very young and much his junior, she adapted herself to the position from the start so thoroughly that no wife of twenty years' experience in public life could equal her. At one of her receptions in Washington, a great, shy, awkward constituent from the most rustic region of Illinois presented himself in Mrs. Douglas' doorway, sent up there from the capitol by the Senator, who assured him that his wife would be delighted to see him. The visitor was anything but a parlor ornament, a rude, unpolished son of the prairie, unused to the ways of society, but a power in the politics of his home, and a man whose influence could be of vast assistance to Mr. Douglas. Entering the room gave him a nervous chill, Mrs. Douglas' pretty greeting threw him into a fever, and her inviting him out to the refreshment room completed a case of palsy. Ignoring his trepidation, she chatted away to him herself, paid no attention to his stammering refusals, and poured out the tea in some miraculous little cups of eggshell Sevres. Grasping the fairy calyx in his fingers for the first sip, the delicate bit of Sevres was crushed to pieces and the the hot tea poured in a hot stream over Mrs. Douglas' silken train. With a gay laugh the lady said: "How brittle they are! just look at mine," and with a mighty effort she broke another cup between her fingers. Reassured, the constituent drew his breath and found himself at ease, while that incomparable hostess talked to him, asked about his mother, his wife and his children, all of whom she remembered so well and called by name. That man went home to work for, vote for and swear by Stephen A. Douglas, and way back of his political convictions lay the pieces of those two broken tea-cups.

Some ladies were discussing the incident at a lunch party the other day, and, said one pretty woman: "I wouldn't break my best teacups for any constituent in my husband's district." Out of the group there was only one who courageously said: "I'd break my whole dinner set if it would send my husband to the Senate, and buy new ones when I got to Washington," she shrewdly added.

Facts About the Comet.

Statement Concerning its Composition—An Interesting Visitor.

A communication in the Brooklyn *Union* says:—

This Wells comet proves the most important ever observed for another reason. Every comet thus far examined by the spectroscope has given hydro-carbon lines, showing its chief constituents to be hydrogen and carbon. This visitor has been very unfavorably situated for spectroscopic observations in this country, but recently there were received at the Dudley Observatory from Lord Crawford's observatory, in Scotland, the following despatch, dated May 29th:—"The spectrum of the nucleus of Comet Wells deserves the closest attention, as it shows a sharp, bright line coincident with D, as well as strong traces of other bright lines, resembling in appearance those seen in the spectra of Gamma Cassiopeia and allied stars." The D line proves that sodium is a chief element among the constituents of this comet, and the other lines indicate the presence also of iron and chlorine. No such spectrum of a comet has ever before been since the spectroscope has been in use.

Now it is known why this wanderer did not became a brilliant object. Sodium is twenty-three times less volatile than the hydro-carbons found in all other comets. Had the constituents of this visitor been those ordinarily observed, the tail of 4° or 5°, seen only by the help of a telescope of some power, would have been a magnificent brilliant train of 80° or 100°, visible distinctly to the naked eye in broad daylight, the prediction of M. Flammarion, the famous French astronomer, namely, "Just before perihelion we shall see an immense column of light rising obliquely in the sky at the northeast," would have been realized. Will we see the comet again? Will it be brilliant? It is hazardous to venture an answer. If visible to us it will be low down, near the horizon. The people south of the equator will have the best view of it. The hard materials of which it is composed may cool rapidly, and on the other hand they may retain heat longer than the ordinary constituents of comets. As during the past few months, we can only wait and see what is to occur. But those who saw this visitor with an opera glass or telescope have the satisfaction of knowing that they have seen the most remarkable comet thus far observed, and which has now become to astronomers the most interesting object at present in the heavens.

Character.

Many people seem to forget that character grows; that it is not something to put on ready-made with womanhood or manhood; but day by day, here a little and there a little, grows with the growth, and strengthens with the strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a man of business—prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all these admirable qualities? When he was a boy. Let us see how a boy of ten years gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just what kind of man he will make. The boy that is too late at breakfast, late at school, stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot: I didn't think!" will never be a reliable man; and the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things will never be a noble, generous, kind man—a gentleman.

Unbalanced Justice.

"What!" exclaimed an Austin Justice to a colored culprit, "have you the audacity to say to me you do not recognize this pocketbook?" "Yes, sah." "But it was found in your possession." "In my what-did-yer-say Jedge?" "In your possession. This pocketbook was found in your pocket, sir." "Jedge, you has done tole two stories about dat ar. Fust, yer said hit was foun' in my possession, and den yer 'lowed hit was foun' in my pocket. Bofe dem yarns can't be true." The Justice called the culprit to order and, once more producing the pocketbook, said: "You denied just now any knowledge of this pocketbook. I now ask you again, did you ever see this pocketbook before?" "Why, of course. Hit am de same one you showed me a minute ago. Yer must be losing yer mind, Jedge." Remanded to jail without bail.

The Faculty.

The Paris Faculty of Medicine has just collected some statistics relative to the medical profession. According to these statistics there are in the world 182,000 physicians with proper degrees. France possesses most doctors in proportion to her population, and there are few countries in which the profession takes such part in politics. In the Chamber of Deputies alone there are forty medical men, including the well-known M. Clemenceau. Then the number of the doctors who are Senators, Councillors-General, and Municipal Councillors amounts to the enormous figure of 6,700. In Paris alone two hundred and fifty-six physicians contribute regularly to the newspapers or to medical journals.

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And select Your Garments from one of the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS OF CLOTHS

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FRESH ATTRACTIONS

—OF—

Special and Attractive

BARGAINS

—AT—

C. M. Boynton's!

We are now having a special sale of **Fancy Black Dress Goods**, and are offering some very fine goods at Lower Prices than we have ever been able to name before. Don't fail to examine this lot of goods, as the price will please close, sharp buyers.

600 YDS.!

We have just opened 600 yards of the best quality and choicest pattern in Spanish Laces that have been seen in the city this season. Also, GREAT SALES in Buttons, Parasols, Corsets, Hosiery, Ribbons, Gloves, Tennis Suitings, &c.

Gentlemen, walk slow when you pass C. M. Boynton's, and go in and get one of those Ladies' or Gents' Vests for 25c; well worth 50c.

N. B. We send goods and samples by mail when desired and they can be returned if not satisfactory.

Remember this sale is at

—C. M. BOYNTON'S,—

Opposite Depot St., Central Block, CONCORD, N. H.

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The two Great Living Wonders in the World.

JUMBO AND BARNUM!

Great Attractions! Immense Crowds!

Coming July 4th.

Look Out for BARGAINS in Dry Goods

—AT—

BLANCHARD'S

New Goods Received Daily! Third Mark Down in Dress Goods this Season.

Having a very large stock of Spring and Summer All-wool Dress Goods, I wish to reduce them at once, and in order to do so, have made lower prices on them than was ever reached before in Concord, they are all New Goods and desirable shades and are really very cheap. Those in search of such goods can save **Car Fare** by buying them at **Blanchard's Store.**

In cheap dress goods the

New Reversible Suiting Cloth

is very desirable, making up very handsomely and at a small cost. We are selling them in black and white and brown and white checks for 12 1-2c a yard. Look at them when you come to see Jumbo.

300 Pieces Mosquito Netting in blue, green, white, black, &c., cheap. Handsome styles **Renfrew** and **Canton Ginghams**, 10c a yard. 1 Lot **Best Prints**, 6c a yard.

Shetland Shawls! Shetland Shawls!

White, grey, black, red and blue. Turkey red and white Table Covers, all sizes with napkins to match. Lace Lambrequins, Pillow Shams, Bed Spreads, &c. Ribbons, Laces, Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Hamburgs, Irish Trimmings, Swiss Embroidery, and everything usually kept in a first class Dry Goods and Small Wares Store.

☞Everything marked in plain figures and **Cheap**.

C. G. Blanchard,

North Main St., Concord, N. H.

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Address, **Sunshine Publishing House, Geneva, Ohio.**

Parties visiting Concord are Cordially Invited to Visit

E. B. CRAPO'S

—NEW—

Trimming Store

Our Store is one of the Largest devoted exclusively to the sale of

DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AND—

SMALL WARES

In New England, and our Stock has Never Been Equalled in the State. Everything New and Novel the market affords, in

Ribbons, Lace, Gloves,

Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery, Corsets, Worsteds and Embroidery Material, Handkerchiefs, Skirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hoop skirts, Bustles, Hamburgs, Perfumery, Lubin's Perfumes 40 cts. per oz. Lundborg's Perfumes 20 cents. Fancy Soaps, Toilet Articles, Notions and Staple and Fancy Small Wares.

As we realize the fact that we have a trade to establish, we shall not make the mistake of marking our goods too high.

If impossible to visit us we shall be pleased to send samples or give any information desired, by mail. jesaapr14 4m

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ONE PRICE.

Visit the Old Reliable Dry Goods House

—OF—

Sterns, Wimpfheimer & Co.

—OF—

Concord, N. H.

Here you will find the Largest Stock in the State, and also the **VERY LOWEST PRICES** all marked in Plain Figures.

This well known store for so many years under the management of the late F. B. UNDERHILL, is still The Popular Store of Concord.

We are offering such bargains as will convince you that it is the place to spend your money to the best advantage.

Being large importers of Black and Colored Silks and Satins we can and do Retail them at Wholesale Prices.

Among our Extensive Stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods we have many bargains not to find elsewhere and we make a specialty of Black Cashmeres and Black Dress Goods in General.

Our spring Sacques and Dolmans were manufactured expressly for us in New York City, and excel in Fit, Style and Quality. Our prices will at once commend them.

Cloths by the yard in great variety for those who wish to make their own garments.

Linen Damasks, Towels, Ticking's, Shirtings, Scotch and American Ginghams, Prints, and in fact everything that you can expect to find in a First-class Dry Goods Store.

Our stock of Hosiery, Corsets, Gloves, Laces, Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods, is far superior to any ever before offered. And we only ask you to visit our store, and we will guarantee **PERFECT SATISFACTION** or Money Refunded.

ONE PRICE.

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THORNTON.

E. H. Keniston, Auctioneer. P. O. Address, West Campton, N. H. Terms Reasonable. jane10-jesa-20t

The Mad River Club has taken a mild departure from its usual course by adjourning over the summer season, i. e., the hot months of July and August. At the last meeting, an altogether social and agreeable one at "The Larches," it was voted to adjourn to the first Tuesday evening in September, prox., at the same place, unless otherwise provided. The usual vote was passed that any recognized member of the Club desiring to call a special meeting at any time during the vacation, have liberty to use the Club's name as authority for doing so. Hitherto we have had regular semi-monthly meetings during what will now be a vacation. Perhaps a summary of the Club's doings during the present secretary's term of office would be of interest. R. E. Lee Hazelton was appointed secretary, November 15, 1881, and this summary extends to adjournment. Total number of club meetings, 29; greatest attendance, 50; least attendance, 5; average attendance, 26 1-3; greatest number of readings, 24; least number, 3; average number of readings, 14 1-5; number of lectures, 4; social supper, 1; honorary member elected, 1. The Club has steadily gone on its mission of doing and promoting good in the community within its reach, and its continuance for next and successive seasons is anticipated with increasing pleasure in the assured prospect of its continued usefulness, with its unfailing accompaniment of personal enjoyment. It is probable that the opening session of next season, September 5, will be occupied by your correspondent's lecture on the evolution of the earth's crust from its original chaos to its present condition, and the development of its varied forms of life, from the simplest to the most complex. But of that amply in due season.

An especially gratifying item to report this week is the fact that our school in district No. 2, recently closed, has been a complete satisfaction to all concerned. I had the pleasure of examining the register, and can safely say it was the least marred by tardy and absence marks of any country, district school I ever saw. I had not the pleasure of hearing the arithmetic recitations, but know by my own children that the progress was excellent. The reading is exceptionally good. The grammar class was a delight, such an exhibition of intelligent enthusiasm as only a combination of two favorable circumstances can make,—a superior text book, and a competent, clear-headed teacher, with zeal and tact. The former this school has enjoyed for many years in that incomparable work for beginners, Smith's (Roswell C.) New Grammar. New England committed a gross educational blunder when it let this peerless work slip through its fingers and find its home in Philadelphia. The latter prerequisite the school had to a marked degree in Mrs. Levinia E. Foss nee Melven; and now again, not less conspicuously in Miss Jennie Kinsman. A better examination in elementary grammar I never heard, and some of these scholars can write really interesting compositions. The writing books were very neatly kept and exhibited commendable improvement. There was profound peace (a wonder) in the district; love and obedience in the pupils; and I heard Miss Kinsman pronounce this the pleasantest term of school she had ever taught. With all these elements combining, of course, the school was a triumphant success. May we have more like unto it. The following is the Roll of Honor: Gladys G. Bagley, Cora L. Colby, Ione L. Foss, Nellie Mitchell, Nelson B. Cone and Louis P. Hazeltine. MIRON.

July 7.

Wilbur Sanborn is home on a vacation, and commenced haying on his farm the 17th inst. His father and brother are helping him.

The widow Page's buildings were destroyed by fire on Saturday, the 15th. She has the sympathy of the community.

Mrs. J. P. Topping has a class in elocution and grammar. They meet at her residence on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, p. m. of each week.

Miss Mattie Foss has a new organ.

The Ladies Benevolent Society met with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnard on Thursday p. m. of last week. It was a very pleasant occasion to all present. The time was spent not only agreeably, but profitably, we trust. Miss Clara Barnard added much to the entertainment of the company by rendering some very fine music on the organ. There was plenty of singing which the young people enjoyed much. The meeting opened for business about half past three. A very appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. J. P. Topping; the secretary being absent, Mrs. C. Moulton was appointed the chair, pro tem; the treasurer's report was then read and adopted. Mrs. Chase Moulton was nominated and duly elected as hearse driver the ensuing year. Society adjourned to meet with Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Gibson the 27th of this month. There were forty-five persons present. R.

Perhaps no medicine is so universally required as a good cathartic. Swayne's Pills are prepared expressly to meet this necessity being composed of purely vegetable ingredients of which podophyllin or mandrake, sarsaparilla, yellow dock and other concentrated juices enter largely into their composition; the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle. They are mild in their operation and are truly a valuable aperient and anti-bilious medicine. They stimulate the liver to healthy action, cleanse the stomach and bowels of all impurities. Curing sick and nervous headache, dyspepsia or indigestion, biliousness, fevers, drowsiness, colds, aching pains, aches, slight chills, with flashes of heat and female irregularities. For a bilious and costive habit, no medicine is so prompt and effectual. Mailed on receipt of price (in postage stamps) 25 cents, or five boxes for $1. Address Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for them.

jesa ly jan25

We are indebted to Markinfield Addey, Esq., the popular and enterprising editor and proprietor of "The White Mountain Echo and Tourists' Register," for a bound copy for the season of 1881.

Like every other volume which Mr. Addey has published, heretofore, this present one is adabted to the wants of all, and particularly devoted to the interests of the entire mountain region, popularly known as the "Switzerland of America." We would invite attention to its maps, which give so many a correct representation of the most important mountain towns, reached by the railroad, with full particulars of the several routes, distances from place to place, etc. Many beautiful pictures of lake and mountain scenery adorn its pages; pictures of the principal hotels, with descriptions, accommodations, rates, and much other information valuable to the tourist; short sketches of numerous favorite resorts; a tourists register is published weekly; church services, postal regulations, weather observations, etc.

The advertising columns speak for themselves; their contents being genuine, and such as are usually found in prosperous and first class journals.

The "Echo" is being published this present season, under the same able management, and with such energy and determination at the head of any enterprise, success is sure to follow.

We cheerfully recommend it to all, as one of the most valuable publications in New England, and every citizen who has any love for the grand old hills of New Hampshire, must feel it a duty to subscribe for the "Echo."

Mr. A.W.Weeks is the traveling agent for the "Echo" and is well known as a reliable, energetic, business young man; and all orders entrusted to him will receive due attention. Terms of subscription, single, 10 cents. For the season of twelve weeks, postage prepaid, $1.00. Address White Mountain Echo, Bethlehem, N. H.

Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for **Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver,** and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

FLAX-SEED EMULSION COMPOUND!

A SUPERIOR COMBINATION OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES WITH THE FAT-PRODUCING PROPERTIES OF FLAX-SEED.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1882.

Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound Co.

GENTLEMEN,—After a long and thorough trial in my own family of Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound, and observing its excellent effects wherever used for the diseases for which it is prepared, I take great pleasure in recommending it as a preparation in which you cannot place too much confidence. I have not only seen its wonderful effects in my own family but I have personally recommended it to many others and in every instance it has accomplished more than my most sanguine expectations could have anticipated. I am confident there are now thousands suffering with chronic and acute Rheumatism if they could obtain and use Flax Seed Emulsion Compound their unqualified support would be given to it. The effects produced by it in Nervous Prostration and in Paralysis are but little short of the marvelous, some of my own personal friends suffering from Paralysis having been restored by its use. Very Truly Yours,

SIDNEY BROWN,

Vice President of the Ogd. National Bank.

SWANTON, IOWA, August 30th, 1881

Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound Manf'g Co

GENTLEMEN,—Six weeks ago I came to this place from Brookfield, Vermont, to see and care for a sister who had been suffering for more than a year with nervous prostration, entirely unfitting her for household cares or work, and for the past six months has not been able to care for herself, and at times could not collect her thoughts enough to make her wants known.

When I saw what a condition she was in I hadn't any heart to do anything for her. I thought she must die soon. Before starting from Vermont I obtained through the kindness of a friend at Williamstown one bottle of your Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound. My sister commenced taking the Emulsion soon after my arrival, and I am happy to say her symptoms are very much more favorable. The past week she has given directions to her kitchen maid about her work, and has wiped dishes for her, things she has not done for six months before. The doctors here have not done her any good at all. Yours respectfully

MARY A. FISK.

In her letter dated Dec. 13, 1881, she says: I have taken pains to recommend your medicine as far as I could, but my sister is a living walking recommendation. People are obliged to acknowledge that F. S. E. Compound has done wonders for her.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1882

GENTLEMEN:

During last summer my system became very much debilitated and run down and I was advised to take a trip west. While there I became affected with Malaria, which still further reduced me, and while in this low condition one of my lungs became involved, and alarming symptoms rapidly developed themselves. On my return from the west, I was in so low a state that I was for four (4) weeks confined to my room, and bed. In this condition I commenced taking the Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound and at once all the alarming symptoms began to rapidly disappear, and while taking ten (10) bottles of it, I gained (37) pounds in flesh, and my health and strength seem now to be better established than ever before, and I cheerfully recommend it to the weak and debilitated.

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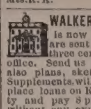

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